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Capt. Watson.

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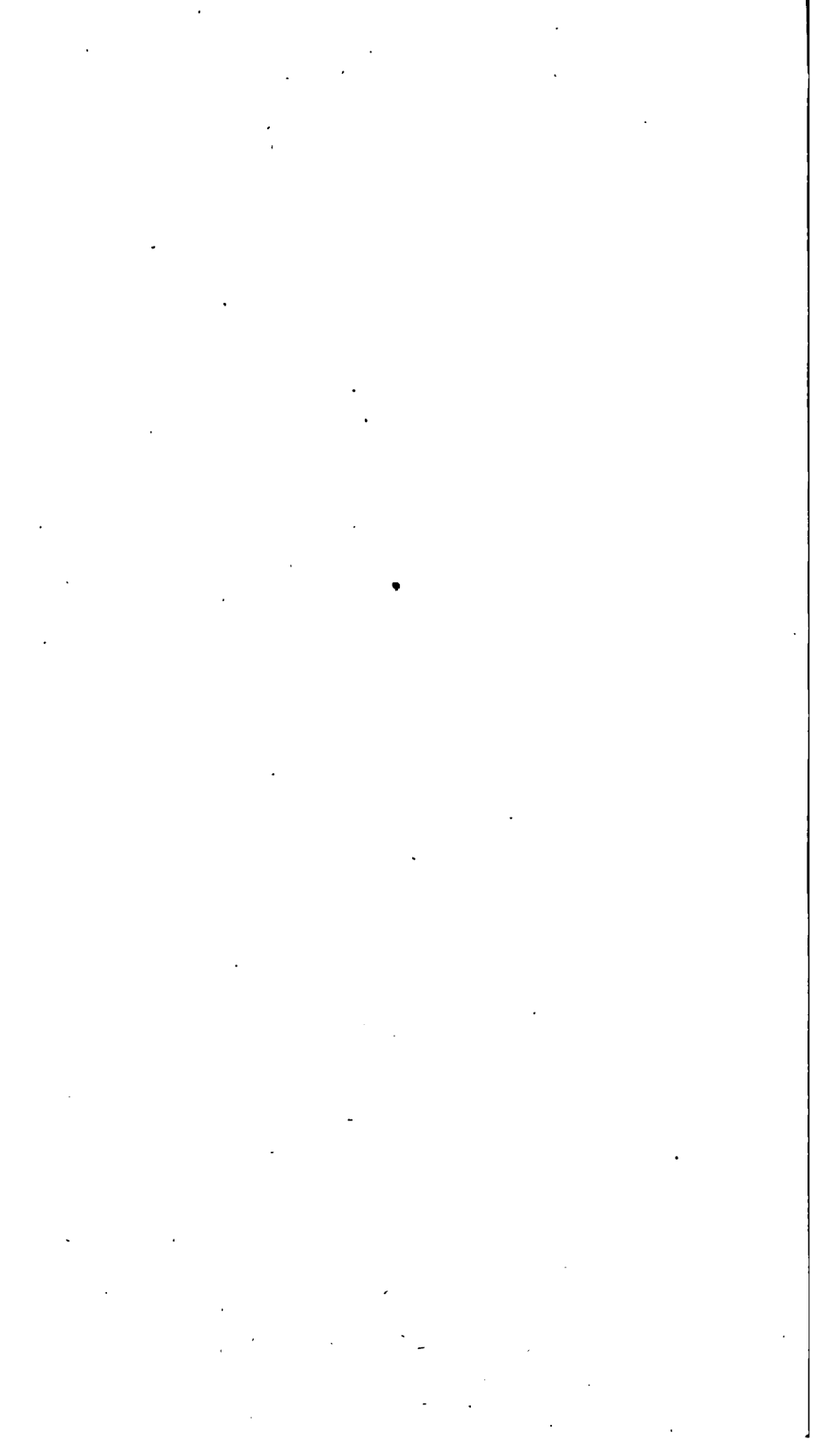
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ITS HISTORY, PHYSICAL, ECCLESIASTICAL, CIVIL, AND
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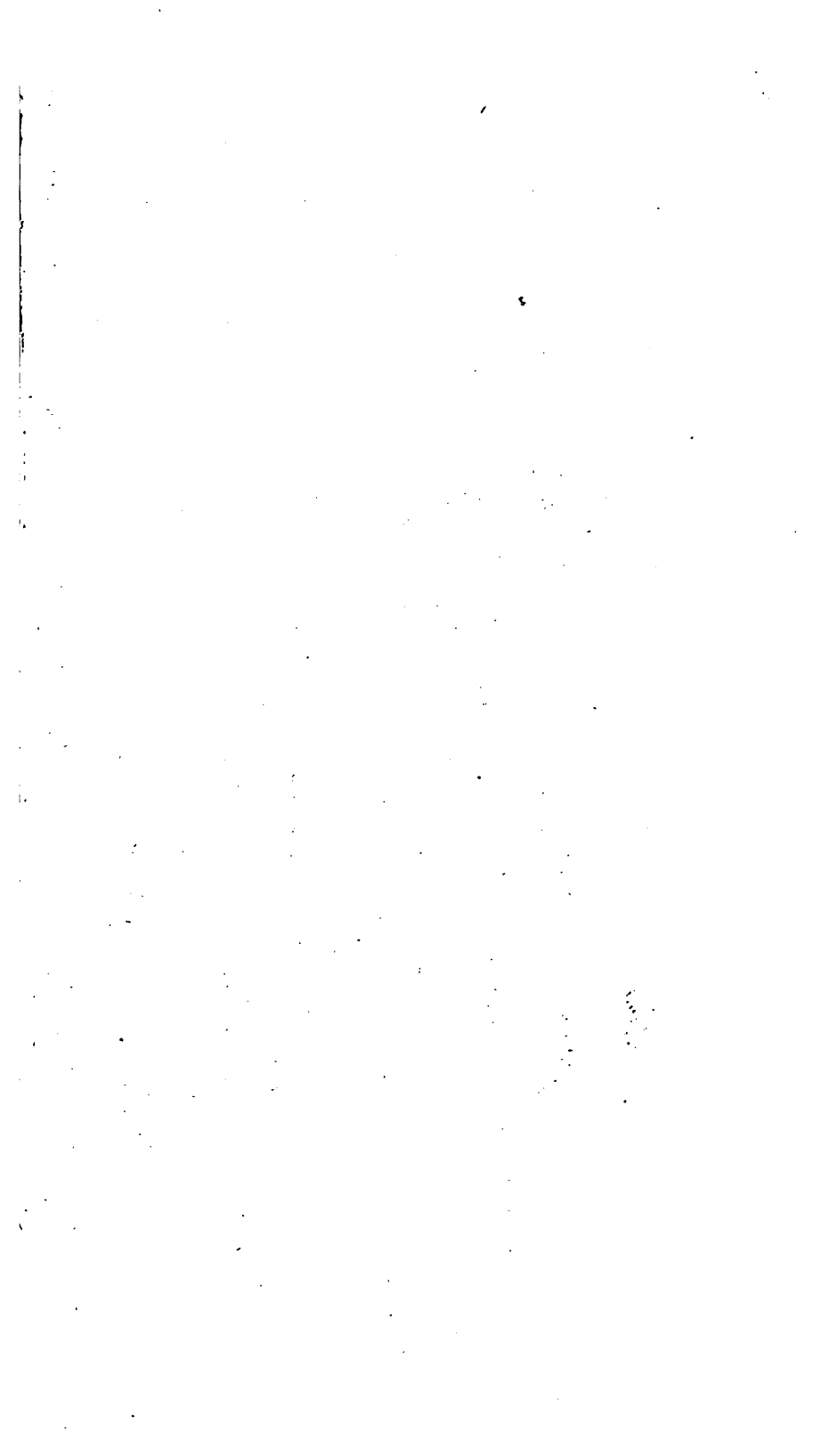
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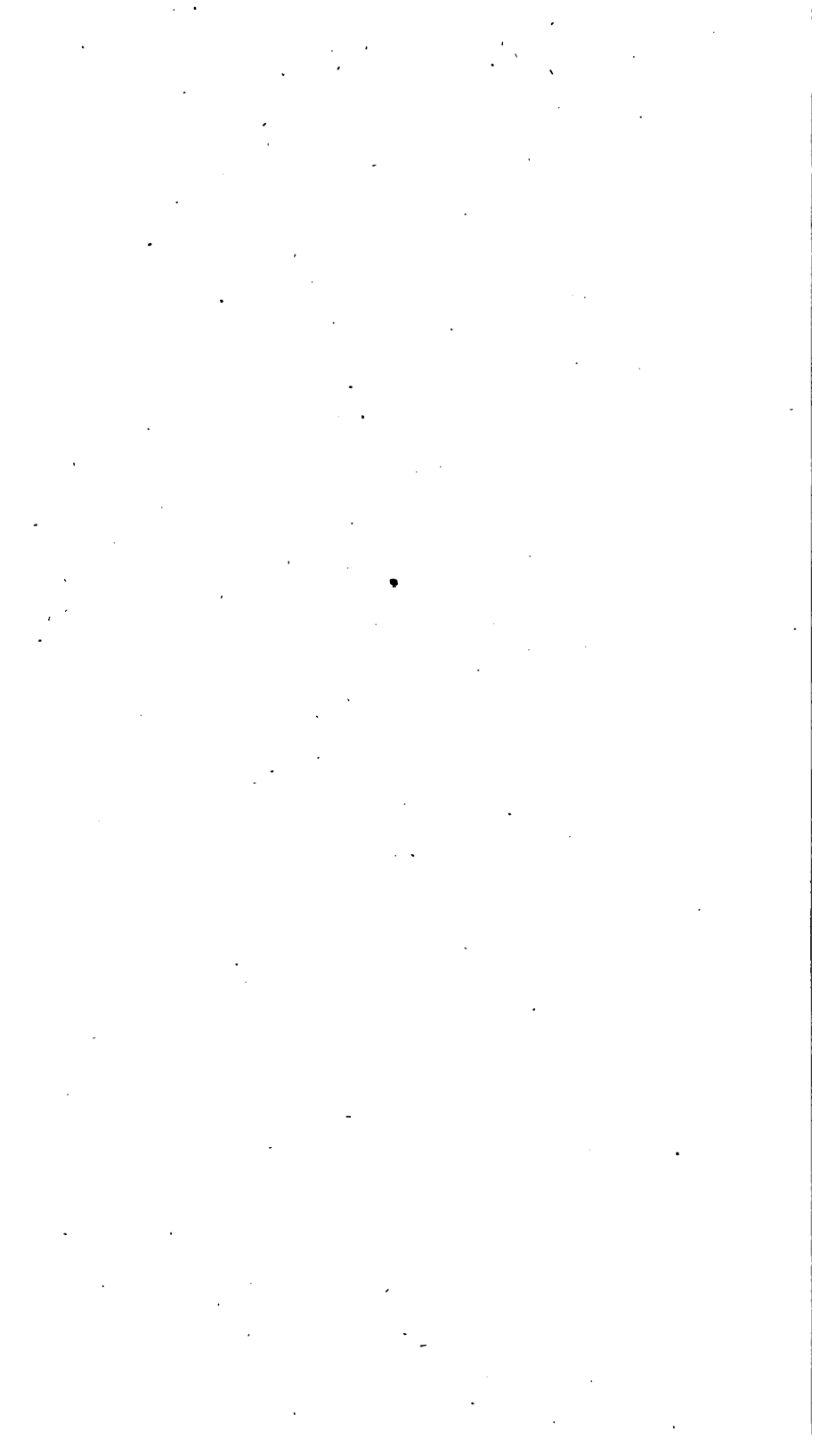
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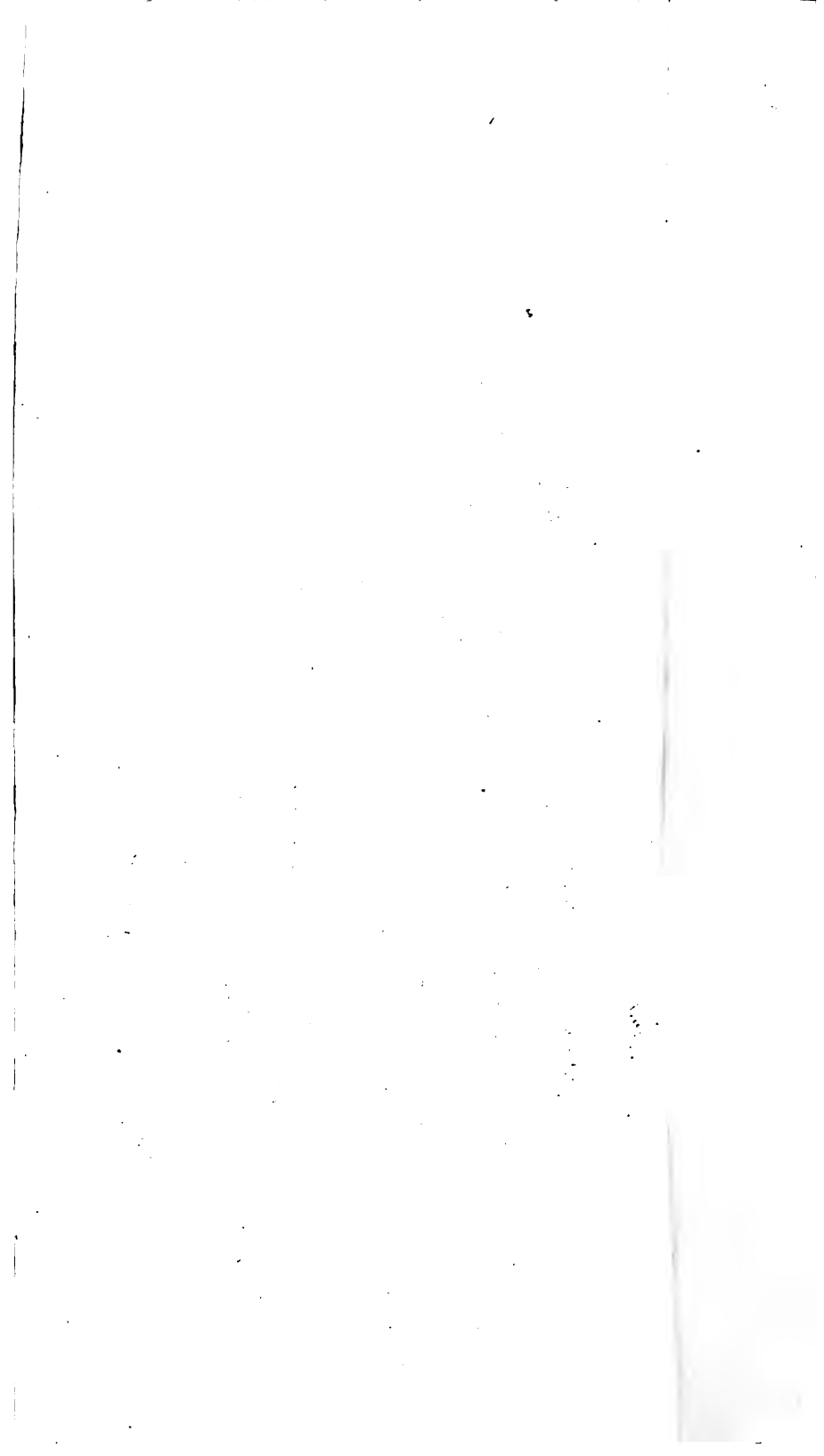
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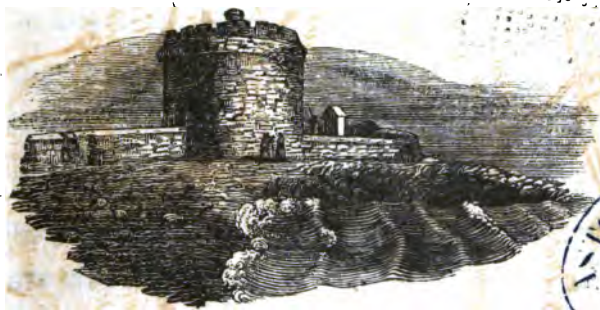
A
T O U R
THROUGH
THE ISLAND OF MANN,
IN 1797 AND 1798;

COMPRISING
SKETCHES OF ITS ANCIENT AND MODERN HISTORY,
CONSTITUTION, LAWS, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, FISHERY, &c.

INCLUDING
WHATEVER IS REMARKABLE IN EACH PARISH, ITS
POPULATION, INSCRIPTIONS, REGISTERS, &c.

BY
JOHN FELTHAM.

Embellished with a Map of the Island and other Places.



BATH, PRINTED BY R. CRUTTWELL;

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1798.

[Price Seven Shillings.]

WYOMING
1981
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TO

HIS GRACE

THE DUKE OF ATHOL.

MY LORD DUKE,

CONCEIVING the partiality you must naturally feel for the best interests of the Island of Mann, even if I had not heard you express it very warmly, I should from thence have been induced to conclude that you would not deem me intrusive, or as acting improperly, in thus presuming to dedicate this Tour to your Grace.

It appears before you in the state in which it was addressed to Dr. Hawes; no fact is
designedly

designedly mistated, nor, I trust, any reflection urged that can wound the feelings of a single individual.

Should, therefore, your Grace find any amusement in this volume, or deem it not unworthy your protection and patronage, I shall be much gratified.

I am,

My Lord Duke,

very respectfully,

Your Grace's obedient servant,

THE AUTHOR.

Bath, Aug. 1798.

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E R R A T A.

Page 7, last line, for *mould*, read *mound*.

126, f. IX. r. XI.

135, l. 8 from the bottom, for *the*, r. *they*.

152, put a dash — after Ballahot, it not belonging to the next words.

256, l. 5, dele—' a few years since.'

In the Table, p. 13, f. John *late* Duke, r. *first* Duke,

☞ The fluctuations in the military establishment, page 21, may be always seen in the list of the army, published monthly,



A TOUR
THROUGH
THE ISLE OF MAN.

LETTER I.

To Wm. H—s, Esq; M. D. Spital-Square.

DEAR SIR,

Salisbury, 1798.

A T length I gratify my wishes, by sending you, in a collected form, the observations I made last summer during my tour through the Island of Man. Mr. H—k—s, who resided in Ramsay, induced me to accompany him thither; and joining him at Bristol, we proceeded on foot to Liverpool.

Moritz, a German, whose excursion in England is translated, observes, "That a traveller on foot in England is considered as a sort of wild man, or an out-of-the-way being, who is stared at, pitied, suspected, and shunned, by every body that meets him."

I have felt the truth of these remarks. On his asking why Englishmen, so fond of acting up to their own notions and ideas, did not now and then, merely to see life in every point of view, *travel on foot*? the answer made was, "We are too rich, too lazy, and too proud."

Since this, we have done something to retrieve our characters. I have the happiness of knowing several gentlemen,

who take considerable pleasure in walking; and others, whose excursions are before the public.

Mr. Hucks, in his *Tour through Wales*, 1794, says, "We are so completely metamorphosed, that I much doubt if you would recognize us through our disguise: we carry our clothes, &c. in a wallet or knapsack, from which we have not hitherto experienced the slightest inconvenience: as for all ideas of appearance and gentility, they are entirely out of the question—our object is to see, not to be seen; and if I thought I had one acquaintance, who would be ashamed of me and my knapsack, seated by the fire-side of an honest Welch peasant in a country village, I should not only make myself easy on my own account, but should be induced to pity and to despise him for his weakness."

I shall now notice other modes adopted by pedestrians, in long excursions.—The Rev. Mr. Warner (*'Walk through Wales,'* 1798, 8vo.) had a *spercer* fitted up with a large sportsman's pocket to carry his linen, &c. and Mr. C. who accompanied him, had side-pockets annexed to his coat; but neither answered perfectly their wishes.

A party whom they met had taken another way: a handsome leather bag covered with network was suspended from the shoulder, and hung under the left arm like a shooting bag, and proved no inelegant addition to the person.

Another party had their portmanteau on a little pony which they kept before them; but this was, it seems, "more plague than profit," and they soon entered into a treaty for its sale;

It is requisite that a walker should have about him all his real necessities; these are but few, a single change of linen, a pocket map, compass, &c. which take but little space, and may be provided for thus:—A small net bag made with oil-

oil-cake and lined, about 15 inches every way, made to button deep to prevent rain penetrating, and four buttons to fasten two shoulder-belts, will form a knapsack of small weight and attended with no-inconvenience, except the false shame which may arise from its pedlar-like appearance, but which good sense will soon overcome; but to secure you a polite reception and a better bed, you may carry it in your handkerchief through a town. This size is large enough for two persons, although it must not be less for one; a light small umbrella would be a desirable addition.

The counties we passed through were, Wilts., Somerset, Gloucester, Monmouth, Hereford, Salop, Chester, Lancaster, and, on returning, Worcestershire. The following were the stages at which only refreshments were taken, going to and from Liverpool, from whence the passage was by sea.

Route to Liverpool, April 1797.

	MILES.
From Salisbury to Deptford-Inn	11
Warminster	9
Philips-Norton	9½
Bath (first day)	6½
Bristol	12
Ault-Passage (second day)	12
Chepstow	3
Tintern (through Piercefield)	5
Pursue the Banks of the Wye to Monmouth	
(third day)	12
St. Weonard's	7
Callow	7
Hope, through Hereford (fourth day)	11½
Carried over	104½

A TOUR THROUGH

	MILES.
Brought over	194 $\frac{1}{2}$
Leominster	5
Maidenhead	5
Ludlow	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Newton	8
Church-Stretton (fifth day)	8
Dorrington	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shrewsbury	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cockshutt (sixth day)	12
Ellesmere	4
Overton, on the Dee	5
Wrexham	7
Russet-Green	5
Chester (seventh day)	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
By canal boat to the Mersey, thence to Liver- pool, suppose about	20
Total	208 $\frac{1}{2}$

Rout from Liverpool to Salisbury, Aug. 1797.

	MILES.
From Liverpool, cross to Woodside-ferry, from thence to Eastham	7
Chester	9
Barnhill (first day)	10
Whitchurch	10
Wem	9
Harmer-Hill	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shrewsbury (second day)	6
Leighton-Inn	10
Carried over	65 $\frac{1}{2}$

	Brought over	65½
Coalbrooke-Dale		3
Bridgenorth (third day)		8½
Allembidge		7
Kidderminster		7
Wendesley-Green		4
Ombersley		5
Worcester (fourth day)		5
Severnstoke		7
Tewkesbury		8
Gloucester (fifth day)		11
Painswick (sixth day)		6
Minchinhampton		7
Tetbury		6
Malmesbury		5
*Chippenham (seventh day)		10
Devizes		10
Bell-Inn, Lydney		4
Druid's-Head, on Salisbury-plain		13
Salisbury (eighth day)		6

Total 198

Expences to Liverpool - £. 2 8 10½

Expences on return - 2 14 3½

The principal rivers crossed were, the Severn at the Old Passage, where there is an excellent inn; the Wye at

* At Chippenham there was an intermission of a day, which was spent very agreeably, with an old friend, whose musical abilities do him the greatest credit.

Chepstow,

Chepstow, and the Mersey at Liverpool, where we soon found a vessel ready to sail; the accommodations were plain; yet agreeable company made the voyage, of two days and two nights, pleasant.

Another vessel accompanied us, in which was the Lieut.-Governor's Lady; and on a signal being given, the Governor attended on Douglas Quay to conduct her to the Castle.

The ruins, churches, houses, gardens, manufactories, and every attractive object in the immediate line of our route, were attentively inspected; but as they were not our principal objects, and are generally well known, I shall not describe them.* The country appeared every where rich and beautiful; the state of nature was in its most blooming state, and the golden harvest solicited a smile of gratitude towards the benevolent Author. But to proceed:—

"Mona, I sing, the favourite of heaven;
 "That happy spot that was of old ordain'd
 "To be the seat of modern bliss:—where peace
 "For ever dwells, and fair prosperity
 "Enthron'd sits smiling on her golden shores."

A MANX BARD.

THE ISLAND OF MAN

Is centrally situated between Great-Britain and Ireland; the middle is 54 deg. 46 m. North latitude; it is about 30 miles long, and 10 broad in the widest part. Its extreme points running narrow, we may state it to be about 70 miles

* These objects formed a few letters to some friends, particularly to John Hayne Bovet, esq; Taunton, and W. Beller, esq; Wilton.

in circumference, and its contents 229 square miles. Five twelfths are heathy mountain and moorish ground; the remainder, arable, pasture, and meadow land.

It is divided into six manors; his Grace the Duke of Athol is lord of two of these.

Its bearing and distance from particular points is as follows:—From the Calf to the hill of Howth, S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 54 miles. To the Starries light, S. by E. 35 miles. To Carlisleford, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. 45 miles. To Strangford, N. W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 27 miles. From Peel to the Copeland lights, N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. 35 miles. To the Mull* of Galloway, N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 25 miles. From the point of Ayre to the Mull of Galloway, N. W. by W. 22 miles. From Ayr to St. Bees' Light-house, E. by N. 29 miles. From Maughold Head to St. Bees' Light-house, E. N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. 130 miles. From Douglas to the N. W. buoy at Liverpool, S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. 60 miles. The courses taken by Mr. Fanning from the true meridian, and the distances nautical miles; the variation of the compass upon a mean 21 points.

The oldest map of the Island is by Thomas Dusham, in 1595, from which *Speed* copied his; the map by Mr. Fanning is the last that has been made, and this is esteemed, particularly for its nautical correctness.

The name of Man is supposed to refer to its situation as to the surrounding kingdoms, from the Saxon word *Mang*,

* The Mull of Galloway is a promontory, well-known to mariners who navigate the Irish channel. It is the most southern point of Scotland on the West side, and lies in lat. 54. 44. Mull, or as it is called by the Highlanders *Mòil*, seems to be the Gallic term for cape, and hath been adopted by the Highlanders in two instances only, the Mull of Cantire and of Galloway. Perhaps the word might come from *Mole*, a mould or heap.

signifying

signifying *among*; others suppose the word to originate from *Maune*, the name of St. Patrick, the apostle of the island, before he assumed that, of *Patricius*. By Cæsar it is called *Mona*;* by the inhabitants *Manning*; and by people in general *Man*.

Its ancient bearing was a ship; but the arms are now, and have been for centuries, Gules; three armed legs proper, or rather argent, conjoined in fess, at the upper part of the thigh, fished in triangle, garnished and spurred topaz. So long as the King of Man wrote *Rex Manniæ et Insularum*, they bore the ship; but when the Scots had possession, with the Western islands, the legs were substituted. It is said of the three legs, that with the *toe* of the one they spurn at Ireland, with the *spur* of the other they kick at Scotland, and with the third they bow to England.

It is supposed that the first inhabitants were British; and that they were succeeded by the Druids until the fourth century, when christianity was introduced into this island.

In the tenth century, King Orry subdued the Orkades and Hebrides, and seated himself on the throne. And he was succeeded in the following order:

* All late writers agree that *Mona Cæsaris* is Man; but *Mona Taciti* belongs to Anglesey. Early authors call it *Monada*, *Menavia Secunda*, (to distinguish it from Anglesey) *Eubonia*, &c. The Manks derive it traditionally from *Mannia Man Maclea*, an early king, who first conquered the island.

In the Frith of Forth there is an island called *Amona*, or *Ymona*; that is, the island of *Mona*. For among the ancient Scots *Y*, or *I*, signified an island; in the same way as *ai*, among the Hebrews.—Intro. to the Hist and Antiq. of Scotland, London, 8vo. Noteman, 1769. [The word, perhaps, is more properly spelt with a double *na*, but this I shall only adopt in the title-page.]

CATALOGUE

CATALOGUE OF KINGS OF MAN.

OF THE DANISH LINE.

- Orry*, tenth century: the first King.
Guttred, his son. He erected Castle-Rushen, and is buried there.
Reginald, a bad prince. He died by assassination.
Olave, executed as an usurper by the King of Denmark.
Olain, his brother, who died in Ireland.
Allen, a bad character—poisoned by the Governor.
Macin, a gallant prince, deprived, but restored again with honour by the British Monarch.

OF THE NORWEGIAN LINE.

- Godred*, the reigning prince in the eleventh century.
Fingal, his son, slain in battle near Ramsay.
Godred Crovan, the Norwegian conqueror.
Lagman, 1082, his son; who, having murdered his brother, resigned the crown for a cross, and died in his pilgrimage at Jerusalem.
Mac Marus, or *Mac Manis*, 1089, during Olave's minority, third son of the conqueror: he founded Rushen Abbey.
Magnus, king of Norway, six years.
Olave, 1102, a good prince, slain with a battle-axe by Reginald his nephew, near Ramsay, previous to a general battle.
Godred, 1143, Olave's son, who revenged his father's fate by the death of Reginald. Elected King of Leinster also for his virtues.
Summerled, 1158, Thane of Argyle, and brother-in-law to Godred, conquered and usurped the crown. Reginald also

also after him; but Godfred subdued, and died king in 1187.

Olave, son of Godfred, dethroned and banished by Reginald his illegitimate elder brother; but after various hardships was restored. Reginald invaded the kingdom, and was slain in battle near the Tynwald. *Olave* died at Peele castle in 1237. Henry III. of England granted him, in 1236, 40 marks, 100 quarters of corn, and five tons of wine, annually, to defend the sea-coast.

Harold, who perished by sea, on the coast of Redland, in returning from Norway.

Reginald, 1249, his brother, assassinated; like John of England, he submitted to the Pope. This surrender was done at London, at the house of the Knights Templars. John and Henry III. both espoused Reginald.

Magnus, his brother, last of the Norwegian line, who died 1265, and was buried in the Abbey-church of Rushen.

N.B. The monks of Rushen Abbey wrote the history of Man, as far as the Scottish conquest. (See Gough's new edit. of Camden.)

OF THE SCOTTISH LINE.

Alexander III. conquered the island, and governed it by his Thaness. Then Maurice Okerfair, and others.

OF THE ENGLISH LINE.

Sir William Montacute, crowned 1344 by order of Edw. III., who had enabled him to conquer it. His pretensions were, having married a descendant of Godfred Crovan.—
 “ This Earl William was descended from Drogo, a
 “ branch of the royal house of Man, and his father mar-
 “ rying

"rying the widow of Olanus king of Man; the royalty devolved to him, but it was then in the hands of the Scots; however, the Earl bravely drove them out, and recovered the seigniory and crown of it from Edward III. and by his approbation was called King of Man." Antiq. Sarisburiensis, 8vo. Easton 1771.

Antony Beck, Bishop of Durham; a short time, when it returned to Montacute, now Earl of Salisbury, who sold it to

Sir William Scroope, who was beheaded.

Percy, earl of Northumberland; granted by Henry IV. who deprived him again.

Sir John Stanley; 6th Henry IV.; and his heirs and successors.

Sir John Stanley, his son, in 1414.

1441. *Thomas*, his son, created Baron Stanley by Henry VI.

1460. *Thomas*, Earl of Derby, (created by Henry VII.) his son.

1504. *Thomas*, his grandson, second Earl of Derby; who resigned the *regal* title.*

* His reasons are explained in the following extract of a letter from Lord Derby to his son:—

"The isle was sometime governed by kings, natives of its own, who were converted to Christianity by St. Patrick, the apostle of Ireland; and Sir John Stanley, the first possessor of it of that family, was by his patent stiled King of Man; as were his successors after him, to the time of Thomas second Earl of Derby; who for great and wise reasons thought fit to forbear that title. Some might think it a mark of grandeur, that the Lords of this isle have been called Kings; and I might be of that opinion, if I knew how this country could maintain itself independent of other nations; and that I had no interest in another place: but herein I agree with your great and wise ancestor Thomas second Earl of Derby, and with him conceive, that to be a great Lord is more honourable than a petty King.

" Besides,

From hence then we must denominate them princes, as the regal title was never resumed by any of his successors, though their power and dignity remained undiminished.

LORDS OF MAN AND THE ISLES.

1521. *Edward*, son of Thomas, second Earl of Derby; in whose time the bishoprick was, by an act of the British Parliament, rendered subject to the see of York, though formerly united to Canterbury.

1592. *Henry*, his son.

Ferdinand, his son; poisoned by a servant in 1594.

William, a younger brother, who being abroad,

Sir Thomas Gerrard was appointed governor by Queen Elizabeth. — James I. gave William a new grant of the island, equally liberal with that of Henry IV. which was confirmed by an act of parliament.

1642. *James*, seventh Earl of Derby, his son. He lost his head by supporting Charles I.; for which Charles II. proved afterwards highly ungrateful. The island was besieged by the parliamentary forces, under Colonels Birch and Duckenfield, and surrendered.

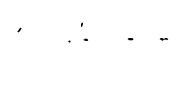
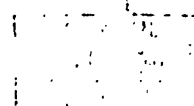
“ Besides, it is not fit for a King to be subject to any other King, but the KING of Kings; nor does it hardly please a King, that any of his subjects should affect that title, were it but to act it in a play; witness the scruples raised, and objections made, by my enemies in his Majesties council, of my being too nearly allied to the royalty, to be trusted with too great power; (as before herein-mentioned) whose jealousies and vile suggestions have proved of very ill consequence to his Majesties interest, and my service of him. — Take it for granted, that it is your honour to give honour to your sovereign, it is safe and comfortable; therefore in all your actions, let it visibly appear in this isle.”

Lord

NOV 19 11 15 AM '13



WATER PUMP
FOR THE
MOTOR



A TABLE

Had

THIA,
John
Athol.

Had Issue

WILLIAM,
who succeeded
CHARLES,

ROBERT
Died w
ke of
Issue.

Had Issue by
THOMAS

ELIZ. Daughter of
Earl of Offory,

WM. & ANN
Hamilton,

One Son,
who died with-
out Issue.

HENRIETTA.

ELIZABETH,
who died
out of
Issue.

Had Issue by JOHN,
Earl of Anglesea,

By JOHN Lord As
her second H

One Daughter
only,
who died without
Issue.

One Daughter
only,
who died without
Issue.

ke of Athol,
Man,
& therein.
eldest son.
Tullibardin,
ed heir,

Lord Fairfax, in 1652, to whom it was granted by Parliament; but on the Restoration, the Derby family were reinstated in all their rights.

Charles, son of the nobleman who suffered at Bolton, was the first lord after the Restoration; he died in 1672.

William, his eldest son, died in 1702.

James, the younger son, now succeeded—the tenth Earl of Derby. He ascertained, and confirmed to the Marks, their tenures, which were before very injurious to themselves and involved in intricacy; this was termed the act of settlement passed in 1703, and considerably augmented the happiness and prosperity of the island. He died without issue in 1735.

THE HOUSE OF ATHOL.

The last Lord having no issue, the kingdom of Man devolved on *James*, second Duke of Athol, who was descended from Lady Mary Sophia, youngest daughter of the seventh Earl of Derby, and wife of his grandfather John Marquis of Athol. During his reign illicit commerce gained a great footing in his dominions. Government, alarmed at the diminution of its revenue, made attempts to purchase the island, but they were evaded. James died in 1764.

John his nephew, third Duke of Athol, succeeded; he married in 1753 Lady Charlotte, second daughter of James 2d Duke of Athol, the present Duchess Dowager. His Grace died in 1774. Government still renewing overtures of purchase; he agreed to resign his kingdom in 1765 for seventy thousand pounds, which has been thought a sum by no means adequate for the advantages

tages gained by the British Government, or for the injury done to his posterity by its alienation from the family. The act annexing it to the British crown is termed the 'Re-vesting Act.' Since which Parliament has granted an annuity of 2000*l.* per annum on the lives of the Duke and Duchess, by way of additional compensation.

The Kings of England always claimed sovereignty as lords paramount, but they interfered not with its government. The prince's power was ample; he coined money, punished or pardoned delinquents, &c. &c.

John, the present Duke of Athol, his eldest son, was born in 1755; and in 1774 married Jane daughter of Charles Schaw Cathcart, Lord Cathcart; by whom he has four sons—1. John Marquis of Tullibardin, born June 1778; 2. Lord James; 3. Lord Edward; 4. Lord Robert. Daughters—1. Lady Charlotte; 2. Lady Mary Louisa, who died an infant; 3. Lady Mary Sophia.*—In 1786 his Grace was created an English Peer, by the title of Baron Murray, of Stanley in Gloucestershire, and Earl Strange to his heirs male.† He is one of his Majesty's Privy Council, and Governor of the island.

* His Grace married secondly in 1794, Lady Macheod, widow of the late Lord Macheod, by whom he had a daughter who died in June 1796.

† His titles are, The most noble John Duke of Athol, Marquis and Earl of Athol, Marquis of Tullibardin, Earl of Strathfay and Strathardel, Viscount Glenalmond and Glenlyon, Lord Murray, Balveny, and Gask, Lord of the Isle of Man, Constable of the Castle of Kincleven, and hereditary keeper of the palace of Falkland. His English titles are, Earl Strange and Baron Mutray. His chief seats are at Blair in Athol, Dunkeld, Tullibardin, and Huntingtower, all in Perthshire, and at Port-a-Shee in the Isle of Man.

SUCCESSION

SUCCESSION OF BISHOPS.

By an act of 33d Henry VIII. the bishoprick is declared in the province of York; during the Norwegian conquest it was under the metropolitan of Drontheim. The bishopricks of Sodor and Man were united, and continued until conquered by the English; since which the Bishop of Man keeps his title, and the Scotch bishop styles himself, 'Bishop of the Isles,' anciently *Episcopus Insularum Soderensium*.

The bishoprick, formerly annexed to the see of the Isles, has been separated about 400 years. The prelates of the Western isles had three places of residence; Icolmkill, Man, and Bute; and in ancient writs are promiscuously styled, *Episcopi Mannie et Insularum*, *Episcopi Abudarum*, and *Episcopi Soderenss*. Which last title the bishops of the isles retain, as well as the present bishops of Man. The cathedral of Iona, or Icolmkill, was dedicated to our Saviour, in Greek *Soter*; hence *Soterenss*, a name frequently given by Danish writers to the Western isles, and now corrupted to *Soderenss*. The civil wars in Scotland enabled the Danes and Norwegians to seize the Isle of Man and the Western islands in 1097; and it is probable they transplanted the seat of the see to Man. When annexed by Edward III. to England, the Lords of Man set up bishops of their own, and the Scottish monarchs continued their bishops of the Isles, of which the records are but imperfect.—Beaumont's Pol. Index.

Buchanan says, that the word Sodor was before his time the name of a town in the Isle of Man. In Gough's edit. of Camden, it is said, this title was given to the small island of Peel, which the Norwegians call Holm, within musket-shot of Man, and on which the ruins of Peel castle, cathedral, &c. now stand.

Admitting the truth of these statements, it does not account for the word always preceding that of Man: as, if it were

were only a small island adjoining, it would be putting the inferior before the superior. But the following is the most rational account of it;—The Western islands were divided into two clusters, in the Norwegian language termed *Suder* and *Norder*, signifying Southern and Northern, and *ey* or *ay* an island; divided by Ardenamurchan, a point or promontory in Argyleshire. Man was included in the *Sudereys*, or *Suder*, which anglicised became *Soder*; and all the isles being included in one diocese, under the Norwegian princes, the Bishop was termed the Bishop of Man and the Isles, or the Bishop of Sodor and Man. Since Man was annexed by Edward III. to England, and separated from the isles, the bishop has exercised no jurisdiction over them. But the title is retained in the same way as the King of England assumes the title of King of France. He was formerly reckoned a baron, but never sat in the House of Peers, because he held of a subject, and not a king; yet hath the highest seat in the Lower House of Convocation, and is equally a bishop as to jurisdiction and ordination.

Speaking on this subject to a person of rank in the island, in conversation, 1797; he expressed himself, as well as can be recollected, as follows:—The Bishops, (said he) though they have nothing to do with the British House of Peers, have in the Manks house, and with your bishops are members of the convocation, as the see is in the province of York. The bishop here ranks next after the governor. He is the first person of his Majesty's privy council in the island, is a judge in its courts of chancery, and a temporal peer and baron in the island. His see is totally distinct from the other lands of the Lord, and he has power over all those lands which compose his see; they, unconnected with other dues, amount to a little more than 1200l. per ann. all together the bishoprick being estimated at 1500l. per annum.

ORDER

ORDER OF SUCCESSION.

After St. Patrick left the island, followed St. Germanus, Conindrius, Romulus, St. Maughold, and Conatus;† then soon we come to

Wymundus, *Reymundus*, or *Hamundus*, first bishop of Sodor and Man, consecrated by Turfton archbishop of York; died about 1151.

John, a monk of Sais in Normandy.

Garniel, an Englishman, consecrated by Roger archbishop of York 1154; buried at Peterborough.

Reginald, a Norwegian, to whom the thirds of the livings were first granted by the clergy.

Christian, buried in the monastery of Bangor, Ireland.

Michael, a Manksman, who died about 1203.

Nicholas de Melsa, abbot of Furness, resigned.

Reginald, consecrated 1216; and *John*, succeeded by

Simon, a man of great piety and learning; he held a synod of the clergy in 1239, in which thirteen canons were enacted. He died in a good old age, at the palace of Kirk-Michael, in 1249.

Lawrence, the archdeacon, 1249, who was unfortunately drowned with *Harold* king of Man, his queen, and numbers of the nobility. See vacant six years.

Richard, an Englishman, who died in 1274. He dedicated St. Mary's church of Rushen or Castletown, in 1260. In his time the Scots conquered the island.

† St. Patrick, in 444, with thirty learned and religious persons, landed in the island, where he found the people given to magick, the greater part of whom he converted, but such as refused, he banished the island; after three years he went for Ireland, and left Germanus, who settled the Christian religion in the island, from which it never after relapsed: he died before St. Patrick, who then sent Conindrius and Romulus. Maughold was chosen by universal suffrage. Conatus was tutor to the King of Scotland (Eugenius)'s sons.

Hamundus is said to have had his eyes put out for his cruelty.

Marcus Galvadiensis, 1275, banished, but recalled. He held a synod, in which 35 canons were enacted.

Mauritius, imprisoned in London by Edward I. superseded by *Allen* or *Onachus*.

Gilbert, a Scot, two years and a half.

Bernard, a Scot, 3 years.

Thomas, a Scot, 14 years, died 1348.

William Ruffel, abbot of Rushen, elected by the whole clergy of Man in St. Getman's. He added five more canons; was bishop 26 years; died 1374.

John Duncan, installed 1376. A Mankman.

Robert Waldby, 1381, 22 years. Translated to Dublin.

See vacant many years.

Richard Pully, 1429.

John Grene, or *Spratten*, vicar of Dunchurch in Warwickshire, 1448.

Thomas Barton, died 1458.

Thomas, abbot of Vale-Royal, Cheshire, 1480.

Richard Oldham, abbot of Chester.

Evan, or *Huan*, elected by Sir Thomas Stanley, 1487.

Thomas Stanley, 1510, rector of Wigan, deprived.

Hugh Hesketh, if not *Huan* above-mentioned.

Robert Ferrier, [*Sodorenfis*] 1545, translated to St. Davids.

Henry Man, 1546, dean of Chester, after whom *Stanley* was restored, and died in 1558.

John Salisbury, dean of Norwich, 1559.

James Stanley, 1573, illegitimate son of Sir Edward Stanley, first Lord Monteagle.

John Merrick, 1577, vicar of Hornchurch, Essex; he wrote the account of the island, published by Camden.

George Lloyd, 1599, translated to Chester 1604.

Dr. John Philips, 1605, archdeacon of Cleveland and Man; translated the Common-prayer into Manks, died in 1633; a pious, hospitable man.

William Foster, 1634, prebend of Chester.

Dr. Richard Parr, 1635, rector of Eccleston, Lancashire; the last before the civil war; died 1643.

The See void seventeen years.

Samuel Rutter, 1661; he had been archdeacon; was the friend and companion of the great Earl of Derby when in prison; he wrote some poetry for his amusement, which, in Bishop Wilson's time, was esteemed in the island.

Dr. Isaac Barrow, fellow of Eton college, to whom the clergy are obliged for the royal bounty, for the impropriations and various charities, which rendered his translation, after two years enjoyment of this see, to St. Asaph, a great loss.

Dr. Henry Bridgeman, dean of Chester, 1671.

Dr. John Lake, 1682, archdeacon of Cleveland; translated to Bristol in 1684; the next year to Chichester. He was one of the seven bishops committed to the Tower for a libel against James II. or rather for subscribing a petition to his Majesty, wherein he, and they, express great averfeness to the distributing and publishing in all their churches, the King's declaration for liberty of conscience, &c. After William came to the crown, he refused taking the oaths of allegiance, &c. and was therefore deprived.

Dr. Baptist Levinz, 1684, prebend of Winchester, who died 1693.

See vacant five years.

Dr. Thomas Wilson, of Trinity college, Dublin, 1697-8; died in 1755.

Dr. Mark Hildesley, vicar of Hitching, Herts; died 1772.

Dr. Richmond, vicar of Walton, Lancashire; died 1780.

Dr. G. Mason, who died in 1784, and to whom has succeeded the present bishop

DR. CLAUDIUS CRIGAN.

OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

GOVERNORS.

THE Governor, the Council, the Deemsters, and Keys, form the legislature of the island; they are four separate estates, and the concurrence of the whole is necessary to make a law. The Ecclesiastical establishment consists of the Lord Bishop, the Archdeacon, his Official, two Vicars-General, and the Parochial Clergy. The Civil establishment is as follows: *—The Governor, 400l. per annum. Lieut.-Governor, 200l. Attorney-General, 200l. Two Deemsters, besides fees, 200l. each. Clerk of the Rolls, 50l. Clerk of the Council, 50l. Water-Bailiff, 80l. Surgeon, 50l. Governor's Chaplain, 25l. High-Bailiffs at Castletown, Douglas, Ramfay, and Peel, 25l. each; these were formerly captains of towns, at 15l. per ann. but were altered by an act of Tynwald in 1777. They have power to hear and determine causes under 40s. Four constables were then abolished, whose salaries were 5l. each. Chief Constable and Goaler, 12l. per ann. Fifteen Constables at 5l. Turnkey, Servant, and Messenger, 3l. each. Coroners six, at 3l. per ann. A regulator of weights and measures at Castletown.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

This consists of *two* regiments of Royal Manx Fencibles. The *first*, raised Feb. 20, 1793, consisting of 300 rank and file. The *second*, of ten companies, raised in 1796: uni-

* The revenue officers are noticed in their respective districts.

forms, red with blue facings. This regiment is considered as liable to duty in any part of the three kingdoms. Besides these there are volunteer corps, and militia, commanded, under the Governor, by three Majors, and seventeen captains of parishes. These are not embodied but in case of common danger.

ROYAL MANKS BATTALION. *In the Island.* Lieut.-Col. Commander, John Duke of Athol, Feb. 20, 1793. Major, Lieut.-Governor Shaw. Second Major, William Cunningham, May 17, 1796. Capt. C. Heywood. Capt.-Lieut. and Captain, Thomas Christian, esq. Lieutenants, Mark Quayle, Thomas Moore, A. Murray, James Wilkes, A. Sutherland. Ensigns, — Harman, John Quirk, Rich. Gelling. Adjutant, Thomas Moore. Surgeon, Patrick Scott, esq.

SECOND ROYAL MANKS.* Colonel, Lord Henry Murray, April 7, 1795. Lieut.-Colonel, Charles Small. Major, Wm. Peachey. Captains, Robert Stewart, Casar Tobin, Hon. Andrew Forbes, William Bacon, Richard Harrison, R. W. F. Lathropp, J. Dunn, J. Christian. Capt.-Lieutenant and Captain, John Horner. Lieutenants, M. Summers, P. T. Moore, Æneas Anderson, J. N. Scott, J. Rugglis, R. Clague, W. Kewley, J. Dunn, W. M'Intoch, Col. Campbell, R. M. Carlie. Ensigns, Messrs. Carlos, J. Lamothe, Blosset, G. Montgomery, J. Caldwell, M. Moreton, A. Fullarton. Chaplain, Evan Christian. Adjutant, John Horner. Quarter-Master, John Christian. Surgeon, J. N. Scott.

* Report speaks very highly of the conduct of this corps, now serving in Ireland, during its present unhappy state. Soldiers should never forget that they are men.

Governors since Sir John Stanley's time.

- 1417 John Letherland, lieutenant.
- 1418 John Fafakerley, lieutenant.
- 1422 John Wakon, lieutenant.
- 1428 Henry Byron, lieutenant.
- No record until 1492.
- 1496 Peter Dutton, lieutenant.
- 1497 Henry Radcliffe, Abbot of Rushen, deputy.
- 1505 Randolph Rushton, captain.
- 1508 Sir John Ireland, knight, lieutenant.
- 1516 John Ireland, lieutenant.
- 1517 Randolph Rushton, captain.
- 1519 Thomas Danisport, captain.
- 1526 Richard Holt, lieutenant.
- 1529 John Fleming, captain.
- 1530 Thomas Sherburn, lieutenant.
- 1532 Henry Bradley, deputy lieutenant.
- 1533 Henry Stanley, captain.
- 1535 George Stanley, captain.
- 1537 Thomas Stanley, knight, lieutenant.
- 1539 George Stanley, captain.
- 1540 Thomas Tyldesley, deputy.
- 1544 William Stanley, deputy.
- 1552 Henry Stanley, captain.
- 1561 Sir Richard Sherburne.
- 1562 Thomas Stanley, knight, lieutenant.
- 1566 Richard Afton, captain.
- 1567 Thomas Stanley, knight, lieutenant.
- 1569 Edward Tarbock, captain.
- 1575 John Hanmer, captain.
- 1586 Richard Sherburn, captain.
- 1591 Richard Aderton was admitted and sworn lieutenant
under the captain, by my Lord's directions, for
all martial affairs.

- 1592 Cuth. Gerrard, captain.
Thomas Martinier, deputy.
- 1593 Hon. William Stanley, captain, afterwards Earl of Derby.
- 1594 Randolph Stanley, captain.
- 1596 Sir Thomas Gerrard, knight, captain.
Cuth. Gerrard, deputy.
- 1597 Thomas Gerrard, knight, captain.
Robert Molyneux, deputy.
- 1599 Cuth. Gerrard, captain.
Robert Molyneux, deputy.
- 1600 Robert Molyneux, captain.
- 1609 John Ireland and John Birchall, governors jointly, by patent from the King.
Thomas Gerrard.
- 1610 John Ireland, lieutenant and captain.
- 1612 Robert Molyneux, captain.
- 1621 Edward Fletcher, deputy.
- 1622 Edward Fletcher, governor.
- 1623 Sir Ferdinard Leige, knight, captain.
- 1625 Edward Fletcher, deputy.
- 1626 Edward Holmewood, captain.
- 1627 Edward Fletcher, deputy.
- 1628 Edward Christian, lieutenant and captain.
- 1629 John Ireland.
- 1634 Evan Christian, deputy.
- 1635 Sir Charles Gerrard, knight, captain.
- 1636 John Sharples, deputy.
- 1639 Radcliffe Gerrard, captain.
- 1640 John Greenhalgh, governor.
- 1651 Sir Phil. Muggave, knight and baro. governor.

- 1652 Samuel Smith, deputy governor.
 Lord Fairfax made commissioners for governing
 this year, viz. James Chaloner, Robt. Dinely,
 esq; and Jonathan Witton, clerk.
- 1653 Matthew Cadwell, governor.
- 1656 William Christian, governor.
- 1658 James Challoner, governor.
- 1660 Roger Nowell, governor.
 Richard Stevenson, deputy.
- 1663 Henry Nowell for one part of the year, and Tho.
 Stanley for the other part, deputies.
- 1664 Bishop Barrow, governor. H. Nowell, deputy.
- 1669 Henry Nowell.
- 1677 Henry Stanley.
- 1678 Robert Heywood.
- 1691 Roger Kenyon.
 — William Sacheverell.
- 1696 Colonel Sankey.
 — Hon. Capt. Cranston.
- 1703 Robert Maudesley.
- 1713 John Parr, C. Stanley.
 — Alexander Horne.
 — Major Floyde.
- 1726 Thomas Horton.
- 1734 James Horton.
- 1739 Hon. James Murray.
- 1747 P. Lindsey.
- 1757 Basil Cochrane, John Taubman.
- 1763 John Wood.
 — J. Hope.
- 1776 Edward Smith, Richard Dawson.
- 1798 Duke of Athol, and Alexander Shaw, esq.

LETTER

LETTER II.

To the same.

DEAR SIR,

IN this letter I propose to give you an abridged statement of the Commissioners' report, who were appointed, in 1792, to make various enquiries relative to the additional compensation, urged in parliament by his Grace the Duke of Athol; for the benefits derived to this country from the possession of the Isle of Man; and to examine into those rights, of which his Grace complained he was unintentionally deprived, and in which, therefore, he requested to be reinstated. A fair and equitable compensation was required for that, which his Grace considered the re-vesting act had in its operation divested him of; and in his last bill, finally to adjust the business between his family and the crown, he prayed that leave might be given for a bill appointing commissioners to enquire what rights and species of property were necessary or expedient to remain vested in the crown, for the protection and security of the publick revenues, and what was the value thereof; and also how far, and to what extent and value, his remaining rights and interests in the said island had been or would, by the dismemberment thereof, be impaired or diminished, and to afford him relief.*

* In a case respecting the validity of this sale, laid before council in 1788, it is stated, that the sum of 70,000*l.* was paid only for such

The commissioners appointed in consequence were, Mr. Spranger, master in chancery; Mr. Grant, an English lawyer, and M. P.; Mr. Osgoode, an English lawyer, and chief justice of Quebec; Mr. Roe, commissioner of the customs at London; and Mr. Reid, commissioner of the customs at Edinburgh.

As soon as they arrived in the island, a committee of the Keys was appointed to attend and assist them. The result of their labours forms a very thick folio; and as it was only printed for private use, I mean to give you the substance abbreviated.

The first attention was to the *allegations* of his Grace the Duke; and then they proceeded, 2dly, to the *revenue*; 3dly, to the *constitution*; 4thly, *beneficial suggestions*, not included under the other heads, with appendixes.

such regalities, and other branches of this royal fief, as appeared to be convenient for the publick; that what was reserved to the Duke did not comprize one-fourth of the yearly revenue from the island; and that his family have by it lost, at the rate of 4 or 5000l. a-year, for 23 years successively; such being nearly the difference between the net revenue from the island for ten years preceeding the sale, and the net revenue of the purchase-money and the reserved parts of the island put together. It becomes a question how far Duke James, the present Duke's grandfather, was competent to dispose of the Island at his pleasure, and overturn the order of succession guarded by act of James I. under which he himself derived; and whether it is not incumbent on the legislature, either by restoration of the property, or a liberal compensation for every possible damage from retaining the island against those intitled under the right of succession, to redress the injury of which, through the precipitation of a bargain, they have been the unintentional authors.—See the printed opinion of Mr. Hargrave on this case.—Gough's Camden, vol. iii. 700.

1st. *ALLE-*

1st. *ALLEGATIONS.*

The Duke of Athol's allegations were, 1. That the revenues arising to his Grace's family were not fairly collected, even prior to the re-vestment. 2. That his family had the power of increasing the duties with the consent of the legislature; and that such consent, to any reasonable degree, would not have been wanting. 3. That some rights, unnecessary to be vested in the crown, have been so vested; while others, meant to be retained, have, by the operation of the act of 1765, been rendered nugatory, by being left in a mutilated and unprotected condition; the protections which they enjoyed under the former government of the island, having been destroyed, and no new or adequate protection substituted in their room.

After examining the witnesses in support of the first allegation, the commissioners were of opinion, as well from the positive testimony adduced, as from the necessary consequence of that defective system, which appeared in evidence to have been established for collecting the duties, that, although the amount of the loss sustained cannot be estimated, the Lord's revenues were not fairly collected or paid, prior to the re-vestment.

The 2d allegation was divided into two parts; the first was self-evident, but as to the latter part, the commissioners thought that it was not probable (after they had examined the subject) that a consent to any increase of duties would have been given without an equivalent. Respecting the 3d allegation, that was likewise divided into two branches, and his Grace delivered in a paper, stating what rights had unnecessarily been vested in the crown, and wishing to be reinstated in all his lawful rights; viz. the Herring Custom of 10s. on each boat, Salmon Fisheries, Isle and Castle of Peel,

Peele, Treasure Trove, &c. The commissioners conceived, indeed, these as not necessarily vested in the crown for the purpose of preventing illicit practices. On applying to the Attorney-General for his opinion on these subjects, the result was, "that he could not take upon himself to say, that the rights specified are absolutely necessary to be possessed by his Majesty, in order to the suppression of smuggling, but, as far as he could judge, he does conceive the possession of each of them by the crown, excepting perhaps *treasure trove*, as a real and beneficial check upon such practices. The trifling privilege of treasure trove might, he believes, be resigned without mischief; but all the rest would, if belonging to any other than the sovereign, be liable to be made, in a greater or less degree, the means of defrauding the revenue." The commissioners continued in their original opinion. In support of the last branch of the 3d allegation, the Duke delivered in papers on the subjects of wrecks, boons and services, game, unappropriated lands, &c. But, in general, the commissioners thought that these rights were not left in that unprotected and mutilated condition stated by his Grace. After discussing these several points, the causes of a misunderstanding between the Duke and House of Keys was proposed to be investigated. It respected laws being made in the island, materially affecting his Grace's property, without his knowledge, on which ground he had entered caveats against his Majesty's assent; and the Keys complained of the delays occasioned thereby. But the House of Keys entering into a resolution to inform his Grace of any new laws a proper time before they should pass, with copies of any new bills, &c. the parties being satisfied, farther discussion was waved: and the resolutions then adopted, were acknowledged a remedy for some other insular grievances complained of by the people.

The

The 2d general head of the Commissioners Report is on the

THE REVENUE;

Containing, 1. The receipt and expenditure. 2. The establishment of the customs. 3. The system of duties. 4. Illicit practices. 5. Proposals for the relief or benefit of the inhabitants.

By the return of the deputy Receiver-General, it appears that the *Receipts* and *Payments* from Jan. 1790 to Jan. 1791, amounted to 3016*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* raised by collections at the different ports. The total disbursements on this account is 3272*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* The payments contained in this account are either to officers in the civil or revenue departments, incidental on the head of customs, or bounties on herrings. Two other funds exist in the island, coming within the province of the receiver-general, distinct from the customs in their origin, collection, mode of account, and application, namely, the Harbour Duties, and the Herring custom, and Bay fisheries. The harbour fund is levied under the act of 11 Geo. III. cap. 52. The herring custom is ancient, and was originally a payment in kind; a maze, or 500 herrings, being due from every Manks boat, for the supply of the garrisons of the island; hence called a *castle maze*. But it is now commuted for a money payment of 10*s.* for ten maze, or in proportion to the quantity caught. Irish boats pay double the custom, in the same proportion which is paid at sea, or in the harbours, as occasion offers. The Manks boats pay after the season is over, on the proprietors oath, as to the number of boats employed, or quantity caught. In the year 1790 the number of boats paying herring custom in the island was 233. Sometimes above 340 have paid, and in that year four British boats paid. The revenue yielded by the Salmon fisheries, arises from

from rents paid to the crown, for the liberty of fishing in the bays of the island. The commissioners of the treasury let them on lease by auction for seven years, at 22l. per ann.

The harbour duties for one year, ending in July 1791, were 319l. 5s. 1½d. nett. And the herring custom and bay fisheries nett, were 95l. 19s. 3½d. from which 327l. was disbursed in repairs; which, together with some deductions for salaries, left only 47l. 7s. 10½d. balance in favour of the fund that year. The joint produce of these funds were, by 11 Geo. III. appropriated to the benefit of the harbours. The execution of this duty is principally in the management of revenue officers, which the commissioners justly conceived to be taking them off from their direct and especial duty; and that, as the ports and harbours were objects of great importance, and that competent knowledge and incessant attention were essential requisites in those to whom the management of them was intrusted, they therefore recommended a re-consideration of the act in question.

2d. *Establishments of the Customs.*

In the list of ports are named four, Douglas, Derby-haven, Peel, and Ramfay, with 20 creeks; but in the commissions one creek, *Casletown*, is only named. The essence of a creek, in the language and sense of the custom department, is, the having officers stationed to perform certain branches of the business, and as that is wanting, they hardly appear hitherto to have merited the appellation. Douglas, also, is styled a head port, and the other ports members thereof, “a distinction (say the commissioners of 1792) in our opinion useless and unwarranted; as the sole ground we know of for that distinction, a right exercised by patent officers, appointed to head ports to extend their jurisdiction in
“ respect

“ respect of their offices to members thereunto belonging; “ no ways obtains in the isle of Man.” The officers in the customs are thirty: their salaries amount to 932l. 6s. 6d. Many are paid at Whitehaven. The whole expenditure in 1790 for the island, incurred by the crown, was 3765l. 8s. 7½d. Fees are received by many of the officers. No deductions of any kind for taxes on the emoluments of office, are made in the island. The commissioners also conceived the abolishing of all fees a measure of a very salutary tendency; and they stated the whole management of the customs to be ill-digested, incomplete, and unfit. They proceeded to point out the most striking defects, and the subject is laid down and reasoned on with precision and knowledge; and the result was, that the revenue was not nearly so productive as it ought to be. They thought nothing short of a radical change could reach the errors and defects of the system, and communicate order, regularity, and energy; for which they advised its being put under the management of the commissioners of the customs for England and Scotland, and that this should be done without any detriment to the island.

3d. *System of Duties.*

The duties of customs now payable in the island, are by 7 Geo. III. cap. 45. and 20 Geo. III. cap. 42. The duties are laid on either by a specific rate, according to quantity, measurement, or weight; or *ad valorem*. Spirits, tea, coffee, tobacco, wine, and coal, are classed under the former; all other articles subject to duty, under the latter. A laxity prevails in enforcing the oath, as to valuation, and general mode of collection. The lists annexed in letter 6th, shew the articles which may be imported, or exported, or prohibited

prohibited in the island, &c. What improvements are wanting, are stated at length in the Report.

4thly. Illicit Practices.

The testimony of the officers, and the weak system of prevention, concurred to establish the truth that illicit practices do still prevail in the island: 1st, By a fraudulent evasion of insular duties; and 2dly, by importing, into Great-Britain or Ireland, articles liable to duty without payment thereof; of articles which have received bounty or drawback on exportation; or of articles prohibited.

The island is made part of a circuitous smuggling to England, Scotland, or Ireland; here the contraband traders stop and dispose of part of their illicit burdens. The principal subjects of clandestine importation are, brandy, geneva, and tea. Of outward smuggling, salt is the most considerable. The commissioners offer a variety of remarks on these heads, and on the plans necessary for their prevention, convinced, as they observe, that, in proportion as this illegal traffick is rooted out, a relish for honest industry and enterprize will gain strength; and the growth of trade and manufactures, the improvement of agriculture, the extension of the fisheries, and with them the advancement of the Isle of Man to a more flourishing state, will be ensured.

5thly. The proposals for the relief and benefit of the inhabitants in regard to trade, respect licensed articles; foreign brandy and geneva; tonnage of vessels; corn and grain; hops; herring fishery; cotton manufactory; hemp, iron, deal boards, and timber; tar, salt, oil, and fruits of all kinds; shewing how certain inconveniences with regard to these exist, and stating the means to obviate them, with
remarks

emarks thereon; also a proposition for erecting a warehouse at Douglas for foreign European goods, which is, however, deemed a plan big with innovation, and to which strong objections occur. After remarks on these heads, they proceed to part the Third, on the Constitution, &c. which shall be pursued in my next letter.

LETTER III.

To the same.

DEAR SIR,

IN endeavouring to give you a slight idea of what are the subjects which occupy the ponderous volume of the Commissioners' Report, I come now to their third general head, namely, THE CONSTITUTION; and here we find some interesting letters annexed, from Mr. Deemster Moore; the then Attorney-General, Sir Wadesworth Busk; and the present Lieut.-Governor, Alexander Shaw, esq; the Clerk of the Rolls; and the Speaker of the house of Keys.

Previous to the grant of this island to the Stanley family, in 1406, it had been subject to different governments, though usually subsisting as a petty kingdom, to which the dominion of some of the *Hebrides* was once annexed; and it was successively tributary to, or united with Denmark, Norway, Scotland, and England. Its most ancient records are the laws and ordinances enacted there, commencing in 1417. The first of these is an act passed by the authority of commissioners, appointed by the Lord, and the twenty-four Keys, to prevent abuses of the places of refuge, at that time afforded to criminals by some ecclesiasticks in the island. The

D

Manks

Manks statute-book commences in 1422, and contains "a collection of divers ordinances, statutes, and customs, presented, reputed, and used for laws in the island."

Henry IV. granted to Sir John de Stanley, his heirs and assigns, the island, Castle-Pele, and Lordship of Man, and all the islands and lordships, royalties, regalities, and appertinances, with the patronage of the bishoprick, and all ecclesiastical benefices, in as full and ample a manner as they had been possessed by any of the former lords or kings of Man, to be holden by homage, and the service of rendering to his Majesty, and to his successors at their coronations, *two falcons*.* By these, and other letters patent in 7th James I. this island has been held by the family, as a fief separately from the kingdom, but dependent on the crown, from 1406 to the reversion in 1765, with some little interruption at the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, on the failure of issue male of Ferdinando, then Earl of Derby.

From the grant of Henry IV. it has been governed by its own laws; its constitution we shall now notice, as to its legislative, executive, and judicial branches. The laws enacted in the 15th and 16th centuries, appear to have been prescribed by such different powers, or combinations of power, that, as precedents of the exercise of legislative authority, they can have little weight. Subsequent to this was established

* In the establishment of the British court, we see the head of the falconers ranked among the great officers of state. (Howel Dha. 1. 1. c. 1. and Florence of Worcester, p. 623, Frankfort edition.) And at this day the Dukes of St. Alban's and Aneflar, are hereditary chamberlain and falconer to the King of England. Hawking remained the favourite recreation of our gentlemen for many ages. It exists at present only in the Highlands. The Gauls know nothing of it: nor was it a sport of the European nations. The Asiatics, however, were universally fond of it.

Polwhele's Hist. Views, vol. i. p. 205.

the more regular mode of legislation, which subsisted in 1764; and from the last century, with few exceptions, the legislative authority has been vested in the Governor, Council, Deemsters, and Keys.† These four estates are, when assembled, termed a Tynwald court, and by joint concurrence they enacted laws. The lord's proprietors had for a considerable time the title of royalty, and had the sovereign controul of government in every instance, under certain restrictions. With respect to the persons who had a seat and voice in the Council, various opinions are held, and it is at present a matter of controversy. The deemster (Moore) considers it to have consisted of the treasurer, or receiver-general; the comptroller; clerk of the rolls; water-bailiff; attorney-general; two deemsters, archdeacon, and his official; bishop, and his two vicars-general;—and the clerk of the rolls adds to these the *collectors*, and considers the bishop, and other ecclesiastical officers, as only intitled to attend this council when summoned. The attorney-general differs from each; he considers some spiritual officers to have had a fixed seat, but does not allow all above-mentioned. He further confines the right to such lay-officers as composed the lord's household, and acted in his ministerial departments. He doubts the propriety of the deemsters, (though he admits they have never been absent) and excludes the collectors. So that according to him, the Council were, the receiver-general or treasurer; comptroller; clerk of the rolls; water-bailiff or collector; the attorney-general; and probably the bishop and archdeacon, and the vicars-general and official, as occasional members.

† In this statement of the branches of the Legislature, I have differed from the commissioners, who state it to be vested in the Lord Proprietor, Governor and Council, and 24 Keys.

By the Manks statute-book, some of the spiritual officers appear to have enjoyed the privilege for a series of years; an enumeration of the acts with *their* signatures is annexed to the memorial of the present bishop and vicar-general, in support of their claims; for in 1776 and 1777, the then governor *excluded them* from the council, and from having any share in the legislature. This is a delicate question, and it would be highly improper in me to offer, as a stranger, any opinion.* The acts stated as signed by the ecclesiastical department, are acts of general concern, not confined to, or connected with ecclesiastical affairs.

* It is contended for, by some, that, however the Governor's Council might have been formerly composed, it can now consist only of those who are appointed to the offices of government by his Majesty. They alledge that the holders of particular employments had a right to sit in council, only because they were nominated to such employments by the then sovereign of the island; that on this principle, none ought now to be considered as legal members of that body, but those who derived their appointments immediately from his Majesty; that the bishop and other spiritual officers, being nominated by the Duke of Athol, must therefore be excluded, inasmuch as (whatever ground their pretensions may have formerly had) a right to a seat in the council of the sovereign cannot flow from an appointment made by a subject; that the receiver-general, the comptroller, and water-bailiff, must likewise be excluded, because they are created either by sign manual or treasury constitution, and not by patent under any of the royal seals. In point of fact, from the time of the reversion down to a recent period, this council has been attended only by the deans, the attorney-general, and the clerk of the rolls.

The spiritual officers have lately claimed to be admitted, and their claim, though protested against by the then attorney-general, has been allowed by the lieutenant-governor. They contend, that if ever they had the right, they must still continue to enjoy it; for that it has not been altered by any express words, and cannot be taken away by mere implication, especially an implication which is by no means necessary or direct. A statement has been sent to England for his Majesty's determination.

The

The duty of this council was to assemble when called on by the lord proprietor, or his governor, and give their assent or dissent to the laws proposed.

The 24 Keys, or principal commoners, were anciently styled Taxiaxe, and the worthiest men in the land. In King Orrie's days, six of these were chosen from the out-ishes; when all were chosen in the island first, is uncertain, but in 1417, the records state 24 keys, as concurring in publick acts, and they continue the same number. On a vacancy, the house presents two names to the governor, who chooses one; and then he takes the oaths and his seat, which is for life, unless he resigns, is expelled, or accepts an office that intitles him to a seat in the council. The qualifications are, to be of age, and to possess freehold property; non-residence is no disqualification. They debate upon, approve, or reject any law proposed to them. During the session they adjourn at pleasure, and they can appoint committees for business; but their ability to continue the session, and the governor's authority to prorogue them before they choose to separate, are points not agreed on.

Their privileges are to elect a speaker, who is to be approved of by the governor, and he holds the office for life without emolument; he has, however, a right to kill game, and an exemption from services to the lord.

A grand court is held once a year at the Tynwald-hill, where all acts are read publicly, and henceforth become binding on the people.

The acts of the legislature thus constituted, are binding in all cases. The statute-book presents laws and enactments, respecting every object of legislation publick and private, sanctioned by a long course of years.

Having thus considered the legislative parts of government, we proceed to the *executive* and *judicial* parts, consisting of

of a council in the nature of a privy or executive council, and frequently styled the Lord's Council; the courts of judicature; and the magistrates, and ministerial officers. The last council is mentioned in early Manks statutes, and when on emergency summoned by the governor, acted in a summary way, without the concurrence of the house of keys or lord proprietor. From their proceedings not being conducted with regularity, or minutes kept of them, doubts are entertained respecting the persons who were to be considered as members of this council.

The Courts of Judicature are next the objects of enquiry. It may be necessary here to notice that the island is divided into the North and South districts; six sheadings; seventeen parishes; each sheading has three parishes, except Glanfaba, which has only two. And there are four inferior baronies, viz. Bishop's Barony; Abbey-Ruffen; Bangor and Sabal, and St. Trinian's. Many of the courts are not so much distinct courts, as the same court or persons acting in different situations and on different subjects.* The governor, as representing the lord, was, by an ancient rule of law, authorised to hold cognizance of all pleas civil and criminal, and with the other chief officers seems to have formed, originally, a kind of supreme court, which assumed an universal jurisdiction. The courts of judicature are, *civil, ecclesiastical, and criminal*.

COURTS OF CIVIL JURISDICTION.

1st, The *Court of Chancery*, where the governor is chancellor, assisted by the deemsters, and such of his council as he

* Several regulations in this respect are wanting; the offices of governor and chancellor are very improperly joined in the same person. The office of deemster seems a proper step to the latter; and the deemsters should be rendered independent of fees for many reasons.

shall summon. This court has a mixed jurisdiction in matters of law and equity, and is more frequently resorted to in the latter than the former capacity. It is said to have its origin in the power of granting arrests of the person and effects, which in civil cases belonged to the governor alone. Causes commenced this way were termed common actions, which brought the suitors into the Court of Chancery, and the causes so brought were, as the parties chose, or the governor ordered, either retained to be determined, or transmitted to some other jurisdiction. Suits were likewise instituted before the governor, as chancellor, where full redress could not be obtained by the other courts.

2. *The Court of Exchequer* comes next; in this the governor presides, with such of the council as he chooses to summon. This court takes cognizance of all disputes or offences relating to the lord's revenue, rights, or prerogatives; and prosecutions are here carried on for the recovery of penalties incurred by frauds upon the customs. It also exercises a criminal jurisdiction over misdemeanors, and all species of wrongs, which have incurred a fine to the lord: like the Court of Chancery, it proceeds without a jury, unless the governor thinks fit to summon one, and their proceedings are registered in the *Liber Scaccarii*. From these courts lay an appeal to the lord proprietor.

3. *The Common-Law Courts*, the style of which is termed, "before the governor, and all the chief officers and decemsters," were held at different places for different sheadings. These may be considered as courts of *common pleas*; here are tried all actions, personal or real, by a jury of six of the sheading in which the lands lie, in case of real actions; and of four of the defendant's parish, in actions personal. The verdicts of these are liable to be traversed, and a new trial obtained by another jury of twelve in real, and six in personal actions.

actions. Another traverse is allowed to the house of keys, and both these may condemn the prior juries to be amerced. The courts of common law also entertained cognizance of those denominated in their statutes *bloodwipes*, where the trial was by a jury of six, and the penalty sixpence with costs. When the *common law* courts are finished, the governor; and those who composed it, sit as a *Manerial Court*, commonly called a *Sheding Court*, attended by a jury termed a *Setting Quest*, who present any change of tenants of the lord.* The baronies before-mentioned have likewise their courts within themselves, and try felonies committed in their districts by a jury of twelve.

Besides these, are the two *Deemsters Courts*, one in the *Northern*, the other in the *Southern* district. These sit more frequently; and are more generally resorted to, than any of the others. In each of these one *deemster* alone presides, and has a power to decide all causes in a summary way without the intervention of a jury, according to the traditional and unwritten laws of the land, here termed *breast laws*. These courts are held once a week, or oftener if required. In all civil and criminal matters, their power is great; in civil cases, an appeal lies to the governor and council.

The *deemsters* were always officers of great dignity; they were not only the chief judges of the isle, but were also the lord's privy counsellors; and their influence over the people, in some degree, resembled the civil authority of the ancient Druids. They were esteemed the venerable oracles of justice, and in their bosoms resided the laws, which only on important occasions were divulged to the people.

* Tenants had the occupancy given them by the delivery of a straw, which was the custom of all bargains in England in early times, from whence the lawyers use the word *stipulate*, because the contract was ratified, *per traditionem stipulae*.

The court of the *Water Bailiff*, who is also stiled *Admiral*, takes cognizance of all causes of action or misdemeanours below full sea-mark, and of all maritime affairs, by a special jury of merchants or seafaring men; but appeal lies to the governor and council.

The SPIRITUAL COURTS are consistory courts, held alternately by the bishop and archdeacon, or their deputies. These courts have more extensive powers than the English spiritual courts. They not only determine the validity of wills, &c. but sustain all causes respecting them, and all suits against executors, &c. Beside inflicting church censures, they can detain the party in the ecclesiastical prison, a subterraneous prison in Peele castle; and *that* as a definitive sentence; and the appeal was to the Archbishop of York. But their powers are now exercised in the mildest manner.

The superior court of criminal judicature is the *Court of general Goal Delivery*, and in this the governor, council, and deemsters, with the addition of the keys, preside; and here are tried all capital offences. The prosecutions in this court are carried on by presentments or indictments, and for frauds upon the customs by a verbal information from the seizing officer. For making these presentments there are a variety inquests. No culprit can be tried in this court, but by a jury of twelve. The attorney-general conducts the prosecution; and when the defence is heard, and the jury agreed, the *deemsters* demand of the foreman in Manks, if such of the council as are ecclesiasticks may remain in court; if he answer, they may not, they withdraw; and the verdict is delivered. Upon conviction the deemster pronounces sentence, and the governor respites execution, until the sentiments of the lord are known, if he be not present. This court is held twice a year at Castle-Rushen, and its proceedings, since 1680, have been inrolled in the *Liber Placitorum*.

There

There are several juries in the island, viz.

1. The *Great Inquest*, which consists of twelve in each sheading, returned by the *coroner*, to make presentments particularly enumerated in the Manks statute-book. This has lately been abolished.

2. The *Setting Quests*, of four of the lord's tenants: their office was, when any lands fell to the lord, to discover a proper person to whom they might be set, and compel him to become a tenant thereof; serving as a homage jury in the sheading, or manerial courts, where the same business was transacted as in the courts of copyholders in England, and in a somewhat similar way.

Besides these, *Trespas Juries*, and *Juries of Enquiry*; consisting each of four men, occasionally summoned by the deemsters, on any trespass or damage committed; in order to discover the offenders if possible. The statute-book also contains provisions for some other juries, for placing servants to work, and for the protection of the lord's game. The advantages resulting from these juries is considerably lessened, by the irregularity to which they are liable.

The forms of proceeding in the courts are mentioned as not more orderly or exact than the constitution of those courts. The process of appearance was formerly a summons from the magistrate, by the initials of his name inscribed on a bit of slate or a stone; but now it is in writing. Decrees and judgments at one time were given orally, at another put into writing: the execution of them was by the *moar* in the court of common law; by the *coroners*, for the other superior courts; by the *serjeants*, in the inferior manor courts; and executed by the *sumner*, for the ecclesiastical courts.

I shall here explain the duties of those inferior officers just mentioned. In every sheading was a *coroner*, who served summonses and other processes, returned juries, levied fines

finer and executions; collected certain of the lower dues arising on casualties; and for these, and other purposes, was to take inquests, and attend most of the juries and inquests impannelled by the deemsters or superior courts, and might convene and swear others, some permanent, some occasional. He also takes inquests as in England, in case of sudden or violent deaths. The *serjeants* in the several baronies were civil officers, in the nature of moars and coroners.

In each parish is a deputy or assistant to the coroner, termed a *lockman*.

The *high sumner* is an officer of very ancient appointment, invested with other very considerable powers, and is a kind of general executor to all aliens dying in the island. He can take an inventory and valuation of their effects, to pay burial expences, and to distribute the residue amongst the creditors.

In each parish are also persons called *moars*, who collect the lord's rents and fines, and act as servants to some of the courts; each has a deputy, termed a *sumner*.

If any of these ministerial officers want aid, the military or trained bands are immediately ordered to their assistance. The superintendence of the principal towns is committed to officers, stiled *Captains of the Towns*, who are conservators of the peace, and have a power of removing all nuisances or obstructions in the streets.

The military force of the island consists of the garrisons of Rushen and Peele, and the militia, in which every man from 16 to 60 is liable to serve, except the keys and a few others. The command of the militia is committed to a major-general, captains, and subaltern officers; the major-general has the superintendence of the whole military force of the island. The captains, &c. are appointed by the governor; and the militia are commanded by their own officers,
liable

liable to be embodied and called out when the captains choose. They are not intitled to pay, and are armed mostly at their own expence.

Thus the constitution stood at the revestment, and the alterations since are few—that act only transferred the sovereignty from the *Lord Proprietor* to the *King*. It made no other change in the constitution, but what that transfer necessarily occasioned. Regulations are made in the courts as required, and the common law-court is held four times a year instead of twice, and is stationary at Castle Rushen.*

The suggestions for the benefit of the island, form the fourth part of the commissioners report, and this is accompanied with plans of harbours, &c. It respects the legislature, the laws, and administration of justice; salaries of some of the officers, publick buildings, harbours, and lights. Mr. Reid subjoins also his *own* observations on the various topics of enquiry, and which are of some length.

Thus I flatter myself I have given a satisfactory, though but a brief idea of the “Report,” from which I shall present you with a few tables in a future letter,

* See farther regulations by act of Tynwald, 1796, in statute laws, 8vo.



 LETTER IV.

To the same.

"The care of farms we sing—attend the strain,
 "What skill, what toil, shall best procure you gain:
 "How different culture, different grounds requires,
 "While wealth rewards, whom industry inspires."

DEAR SIR,

YOU will not be surprised, that so able and vigilant a committee as the Board of Agriculture have extended their researches even to this remote appendage to the British crown.

When all their Surveys shall assume a more condensed form, and appear before the publick eye in a more finished state, it will exhibit a gratifying and pleasing view of the improving style of agricultural arts, and of the capabilities of our country, of still adding, beyond conception, to the luxuries of the rich, and to the comforts of the poor. A plan for such a republication (by the President of the Board) is prefixed to the new edition of Mr. Billingsley's Survey of the Agriculture of Somersetshire, 8vo.

Mr. B. Quayle, whose brother had a medal voted by the Society of Arts for the invention of a Pentrough* for equa-

* For a description and plates of which, see Repertory of Arts, No. 17, for October 1795.

lizing water falling on water-wheels, was the person who sent to the Board, the agricultural state, of the Isle of Man. This account I shall now abridge, adding such additional information as occurred to me.

Divisions of land prevail here, termed *Quarterlands*. It is uncertain how they obtained the name, or why they were first divided into such parcels.

It is not supposed to have been by reason of their original value, as the rent payable to the lord for some quarters of land, is nearly double to that of others. Nor could it be by admeasurement, as they vary in dimensions; they are considered to be one hundred acres more or less. In William Ists. time we read of hides of land in England, these quarterlands seem to be analogous to them, in point of size and variety of dimension.

Quarterlands are in the Isle of Man, considered to be property of the highest nature. They are (although subject to the payment of a small rent to the lord of the island) absolute estates of inheritance, descendible from ancestor to heir: they cannot be disposed by will, nor are they liable to the payment of debts. Lands under the appellation of intacks and cottages, were formerly considered of a nature far inferior, and to all intents and purposes, chattels real, were devisable by will, or in case of intestacy fell to administrators; and were always the objects of creditors, when the goods moveable or personal chattels were deficient. In the act of settlement, they are recognized as chattels, how far they are still so, remains a matter of doubt; by an act passed in 1777, it is enacted that they shall no longer be considered assets in the hands of executors or administrators, but shall descend to the heir at law. Whether by this statute the name chattel and the incidents are *totally* taken from intacks and cottages, or merely so far as regards their being assets in the hands of
executors

executors and administrators, is a nice question; lawyers are not agreed, although some decisions since favour the former opinion. This much is however clear, that if they are not disposed of by will or other instrument in writing, they descend to the heir at law, in the same manner as quarterlands.

Though these quarterlands are not subject, generally speaking, to the payment of debts, or devisable by will; yet this is not the case with such as are newly purchased, for in the island, *purchased lands*, though quarterlands, are on an exact footing with intacks and cottages. Nor in the laws of the island, is the word *purchase* equivalent to the Latin word *perquisitio*, as understood by the laws of England; but signifies a thing acquired for a consideration paid or to be paid.

I annex a rate to shew the proportion paid by quarterlands, to those lands &c. which do not come under that title.

A Rate on Quarterlands &c.

Kirk Patrick 41 quarters.

		£.	s.	d.
35 qurs. at 2s. 1d. per quarter	- -	3	12	11
Bangor and Sabel 6 q. at 2s. 1d.	- -	0	12	6
Intacks, cottages, and milns	- -	1	5	2

Kirk German, 52 $\frac{3}{4}$.

39 $\frac{1}{2}$ lord's land	-	} 2s. 1d.	-	-	5	9	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
13 abbey land, at	-						
Milns, cottages, and intacks	- -	1	11	9			

Kirk Michael, 45.

45 quarters at 2s. 1d.	- -	4	13	9
Milns, cottages, and intacks	- -	0	14	0
		<i>Ballaugh.</i>		

<i>Ballagh.</i>				£.	s.	d.
34½ quarters, at 2s. 1d.	-	-	-	3	11	10½
Milns, cottages, and intacks	-	-	-	3	10	1½
<i>Jarby.</i>						
18½ quarters, at 2s. 1d.	-	-	-	1	19	0½
Milns, cottages, and intacks	-	-	-	2	5	9½
<i>Kirk Andreas.</i>						
58 quarters, at 2s. 1d.	-	-	-	6	0	10
Milns, cottages, and intacks	-	-	-	3	7	5
<i>Kirk Bride.</i>						
42 quarters, at 2s. 1d.	-	-	-	4	7	6
Intacks	-	-	-	0	16	4
<i>Kirk Christ Lez-ayre, 43½.</i>						
33½ quarters lord's lands	} 2s. 1d.	-	-	4	10	7½
10 abbey lands, at		-	-			
Milns, cottages, and intacks	-	-	-	7	17	2
<i>Kirk Maughold, 40.</i>						
38 lord's land	} 2s. 1d.	-	-	4	3	4
2 staff land, at		-	-			
Milns, cottages, and intacks	-	-	-	1	1	4
Milntown Barony, 2 quarters	-	-	-	0	4	2
<i>Kirk Lonan, 57½.</i>						
52½ lord's land	} 2s. 1d.	-	-	5	19	9½
5 abbey land, at		-	-			
Milns, cottages, and intacks	-	-	-	0	17	10
<i>Kirk Marown, 34½.</i>						
30½ quarters	} 2s. 1d.	-	-	3	11	10½
4 St. Trinian's, at		-	-			
Milns, cottages, and intacks	-	-	-	0	13	7½
<i>Kirk Santon.</i>						
34½ lord's land, at 2s. 1d.	-	-	-	3	11	10½
Milns and intacks	-	-	-	0	12	0
<i>Malew,</i>						

		Malew, 66 $\frac{3}{4}$.	£.	s.	d.
26 $\frac{1}{4}$ lord's land	-	} 66 $\frac{3}{4}$ at 2s. 1d.	-	6	19 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
40 abbey ditto	-		-		
Milns, cottages, &c.	-	-	-	3	11 6
<i>Arbory.</i>					
31 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarters at 2s. 1d.	-	-	-	3	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Milns, cottages, &c.	-	-	-	0	6 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Kirk Cbrist Rusphen.</i>					
40 lord's land	-	} at 2s. 1d.	-	4	6 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ abbey ditto,	-		-		
Milns, &c. &c.	-	-	-	0	12 0
<i>Bishops.</i>					
19 $\frac{3}{4}$ quarters at 2s. 1d.	-	-	-	2	1 1
Cottages	-	-	-	0	10 0
<i>Kirk Braddon, 56.</i>					
38 lord's land	-	} at 2s. 1d.	-	5	16 8
18 abbey ditto,	-		-		
Milns, &c.	-	-	-	0	17 10
<i>Canchan.</i>					
40 quarters at 2s. 1d.	-	-	-	4	3 4
Milns, &c.	-	-	-	0	17 10

Number of Quarter-lands 759 $\frac{1}{4}$.

A chain of hills and mountains runs nearly the length of the island, and occupies a considerable part of the centre; they afford pasture for sheep, &c. and also fuel from the peat-mosses.

The two extremities of the island may be termed low-lands, and consist of good arable and pasture. The South end has different soils, the greater part is loam; stiff clays, which are difficult to till, prevail in some places, and sand in others.

E

A lime-

A lime-stone bottom lies under a very considerable tract; but the expence of raising it prevents its general use as a manure.*

Sea-wrack, or *alga marina*, is driven in quantities ashore by winter storms, and proves an excellent dressing for barley; it has been tried for potatoes, and answers as to quantity, but it is inferior in quality to what is raised on farm-yard dung.

The North-side has 48 square miles of improvable land, mostly a sandy loam, on a bottom of clay or marl; it also contains an extensive moss, which has, within these 14 years, been improved by a large open drain. A tract of 500 acres of flat clay is dedicated to hay.

The climate is rather milder than in the neighbouring parts of Great-Britain and Ireland, particularly in winter, the frost and snow being slight and of short continuance; but the summers want that heat which is friendly to vegetation; this causes late harvests, checks the grain as to its size, and impairs the straw. Frost and snow seldom appear before Christmas; but gales of wind and rain are frequent and of long continuance; the easterly winds in spring check the progress of husbandry. Many estates are tithe free, paying an annual modus or prescription, which can never be altered.

* The substrata of all soils about to be improved, should be investigated; a manure congenial may probably thus be found. Under clay we frequently find sand, and sand under clay; under flint, chalk; under white lias, or stone-brash, marle; under red-earth, lime-stone; under peat-bogs, sea-mud or clay.

Dung should not be applied for the wheat crop, as it makes the land foul; and though there is a great burthen of straw, there is but little corn.

It is most beneficial to apply dung to potatoes, turnips, &c. and to the artificial grasses, making wheat the last crop in the course.

BILLINGSLEY *ut supra*.

Leases,

Leases, till the year 1777, dropped at the death of the inheritor and lessor; but since that time, leases are granted for a certain period, on the same terms as in England, as to treating the lands agreeable to the rules of good husbandry.

The value of land varies from 10s. to 40s. per acre; and in the uplands, from 5s. to 12s. The right of pasture on the commons belongs to the publick. Most farms keep six cows, some twelve, but rarely exceed twenty.

The following is the distribution of a crop on a farm near a town, in 1794: Number of acres 270; rent 210l. Wheat, 26 acres. Barley and oats, 30 each. Potatoes, 24. Hay, from sown grass, 40. Meadow, 10. Flax, 5. Fallow, 13. Pasture, 92. Plough-horses, 6. Colts, 4. Saddle-horse, poney, and stallion. Milch-cows, 15. Fattening cows and heifers, 10. Bull, 1. Grassing to six cows. Horses, 4. Sheep, 20. House-servant, two men; and three boys, with six labourers, and 25 additional hands in harvest. Families, 7. Souls, 40. This farm was divided among six tenants, who kept 16 horses, and maintained 30 souls.

As the fishery engages upwards of 5000 men during the most important summer months, the weeding and getting in of the harvest, &c. falls to the women, and the few men who prefer being on shore. The women are expert reapers, and do many other parts of husbandry. Threshing is mostly performed by them on the upland farms; and in digging up of potatoes they are little inferior to men. Mowers cut only 3-quarters of an acre a day. Five reapers, and one to bind, cut an acre of middling corn a day.

A common plan here is to have *the barn over the cow-houses*, but the cattle are never kept so clean; and, if fattening stock, do not thrive so well. It is also inconvenient and expensive to drag in the crops.

The farms are badly accommodated with offices; and the dairy-maid, in milking, is not accommodated with a seat as in England. The feet of the cattle are tied with straw ropes, to prevent their straying; this they call Lanketting: there appears something cruel in this mode, but the hedges are not sufficient to keep them, being only earth thrown up in the usual way, without any fencing or underwood at the top. The cottages are built of earth, and covered with straw, fastened with a netting of straw ropes, which lasts about two years.

The inclosures are from four to ten acres. The fences are only banks of earth, not secure by any means; gorse or furze is seldom seen on the top. Dry stone walls are adopted where they can be had cheap; they cost from 12d. to 20d. per yard in length, five feet high, and two thick.

The roads are wide, and kept in good order, by parochial labour, (including three days labour from every house in the towns, the composition for which amounts to about 75cl.) by a proportion of the revenue from publick-house licences, of about 18cl. and a tax on dogs of 7ol. amounting in the whole to about a thousand per annum.

The ploughs used by the small farmers are nearly like those formerly in general use in Scotland and Ireland, but not so large or heavy; on lays or strong lands, they are inferior to no plough, but the draught is greater than those with curved mould-boards. Mr. Small's, of Ford in Scotland, are in esteem; the draught being less, though the plough is heavier. These cost in the whole about 50s. Good harrows are used, but drilling and hoeing machines are few. Carts are in general use with handy rails attached occasionally; but I do not recollect having seen any waggons. Corn is dressed by fanners. One threshing machine cost a farmer 50l. These, when brought to perfection, will be

one of the most valuable inventions: about twenty-five bushels can be thus threshed in an hour. The oat and barley straw is eaten by the oxen, steers, &c. so that they have but little to form dung with, which is very scarce. Sea weed supplies the shore around, on the south side, with manure.

Lime-stone is plenty in quarries, and on the coast of the south side; it costs 18d. per barrel of six bushels; and 50 barrels are reckoned enough for an acre. Sheep, &c. are folded in many farms. Clay marl abounds on the north side. They lay 300 to 400 loads, of ten cwt. each, on an acre. This will serve for twelve crops. The cleansing of the washing tubs, used in curing herrings, with the sweepings, is a fine manure. Fairs for cattle, and the manufactures of the island, are frequent, which renders many of them insignificant; there are six at which much business is done. I was at one of these which was full of people, and stored with cattle; while at another, not 100 persons were present.

Many hundred head of cattle are bought up and sent to England annually; jobbers come from Cumberland, and without waiting for the fairs, get about the farms and pick up whatever cattle suits them: a great deal of business is done this way, and by a settled correspondence. The fairs, therefore, do not give a stranger an adequate idea of the stock of cattle in the island.

Horses are frequently brought from Ireland to this place; they are larger than the native ones. Every year produces a greater attention to the breed and rearing of the live stock. Formerly the ponies were remarkable for their beauty, and were much in request in England and Ireland to run in carriages; but now their numbers are much diminished, as larger horses are found more useful. The farmers breed for their own use, and the island has some fine stallions. The old

old country stock of cows are now seldom to be found; they were short-legged and thick-bodied, and more remarkable for fattening than for milk; sixteen quarts per day, for three months after calving, being considered as a very good produce; twelve quarts will be near the average return. Barrel churns are used; but plunge churns are most common. Butter varies with the season, from 5d. to 8d. per pound of 16 ounces; and when salted in crocks, at 6d. and 7d. About 1000 crocks of 30lb. each, are annually sent to England. The cattle soon fatten in choice pasture, or when exported. When fatted, their average weight is 80lbs. a quarter, and in proportion to that weight have 40lbs. of tallow, and 60lbs. of hide. Calving cows and heifers sell in May from four to six guineas. Dry cows and heifers for fattening, from 3l. 15s. to 5l. Oxen from the plough, from five to six guineas, and usually leave with the grazier, from 2l. 10s. to 3l. 10s. Beef varies with the season, from 2½d. to 4d. per pound.

The native stock of sheep is small and hardy; when fatted, they weigh from five to eight pounds a quarter. They endure the severest weather with little loss: the meat is fine. This is still the mountain breed. In other parts a larger sort, a mixture from Scotland and Ireland, prevails; weighing when fatted from twelve to eighteen pounds per quarter.

The *rot* is scarcely known; but a disorder prevails which is occasioned by eating a particular weed, which the Manks call *Ouw*. Its leaf destroys the liver, and in about twelve months causes the animal's death. On opening the sheep, this leaf is found attached to its liver, and transformed into an animal having apparent life and motion, and retaining its shape as an herb.*

* This plant is the marsh penny-wort, (*hydrocotyle vulgaris*) or white rot. A plate of it may be found in Parkinson's Theat. Botan.

Two pounds and a half is the average weight of the smaller sized fleeces, and the larger rarely exceed 7lbs. It is not of the finest or longest staple, but the inhabitants make a strong cloth of it. Few wash their sheep previous to shearing; the wool thus uncleansed is sold from 6d. to 8d. per pound. Almost every farmer reserves as much wool and flax as employs the female part of his family.

There is a peculiar breed of sheep, called *Laughton*, of the colour of Spanish snuff; these are not hardy, and are more difficult to fatten. The natives like the cloth, and stockings made of this wool.

Pigs abound and of good size. The price for fresh pork is 2½d. per pound; hams and bacon 5d. Poultry is also very plenty: chicken 6d. per couple; fowls 12d. Geese are numerous; the price from 1s. to 1s. 6d. weighing from six to eight pounds. Turkeys and ducks are also cheap; quantities are sent to England. Dogs of a mixed sort are very common, almost a nuisance, notwithstanding they are taxed.

A tract of 2000 acres has received immense and valuable benefit from a drain cut through the lowest places, ten feet wide, and six deep; its length nearly six miles; the soil peat-moss, and clay, with abundance of marl.

Botan. folio 1640, p. 1214. It occurs frequently in marshy grounds, and the inhabitants on this side the water believe it to be the occasion of the disease in sheep, called the Rot. But Dr. Withering observes, in a note, "that it may be made a question, whether the rot in sheep is so much owing to the vegetables in marshy grounds, as to a flat insect called a *fluke* (*fasciola hepatica*) which is found in these wet situations, adhering to the stones and plants, and likewise in the livers and biliary ducts of sheep that are affected with the rot." I am obliged to my friend Mr. Wray, jun. of Salisbury, for the communication of this note, to whom I shewed the plant in question.—C. Bauhine calls it *Ranunculus aquaticus cotyledanis folio*; others, *Cotyledon palustre*, and *Hydrocotyle*. Vid. Hill's Brit. Herbal, 419. The *Ranunculus arvensis*, or corn row-foot, is said also to injure sheep.

On good land the most approved rotation of crops is, 1st. Potatoes, or turnips, well dunged. 2d. Barley. 3d. Clover. 4th. Wheat. 5th. Oats, or Pease.

On the marled land of the north side, twelve crops of pease, and barley alternately, are often taken, and sometimes fifteen, without any other assistance than the dressing of marl, or even throwing in grass seeds. Barley is chiefly sown. Wheat, besides its requiring a difference in the condition of the soil; is subject to *smut*, and its straw is not fit for fodder; this operates against it. 5000*l.* is in consequence annually paid for flour imported—Barley is found best adapted, except oats, to the soil and climate. There are two sorts sown; the four-rowed, which is only fit for malt, and the two-rowed, which is used for bread, and is the general food of the lower classes, with whom oats is also a considerable part of diet. Horse-beans are little cultivated as yet; these are productive, but are difficult to save, as moist weather attends the latter end of harvest.

Pease, on the north side light lands, are cultivated. Rye is little sown at present; before marling was so much used, rye occupied the land now sown with wheat. Potatoes are grown in quantities. Turnips* are suited to the climate; success has attended their cultivation; and they begin to be

* An acre of good turnips will (between November and March) maintain one hundred sheep six weeks; and an acre of cabbages two months. An acre of good turnip-rooted cabbages will maintain one hundred sheep through the trying month of March. It is supposed that a little hay will be given with the roots. Devote at least one quarter of your turnip land to the Ruta-Baga, or the Swedish turnip, which will bear the utmost severity of weather, and will remain sound when the other turnips are all rotten. Sow early in May, and treat it, in other respects, like the common turnip. The root does not attain the size, but is weightier, and consequently more nutritious.—BILLINGSLEY.

adopted.

adopted. Turnip-rooted cabbage, and scarcity root, have not been found to answer. Carrots have been grown for cattle, but the expence of weeding has prevented their cultivation. Different kinds of winter cabbage have been raised for feeding of milking stock, and were found very convenient.

The growth and manufacture of flax is very general through the island; almost every farmer and cottager growing a little, both for the use of their families and for exportation. The linen cloth is particularly well manufactured, and finds a ready sale in England, where 5000*l.* worth is annually exported; the price from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per yard.

Hemp is sown in gardens, or very rich spots of land, but very rarely seen cultivated in fields.

Grass seeds are generally sown with their spring crops. In short, there is no doubt, if a Society for the improvement of the land were instituted, and information and advice circulated, by means of small cheap tracts on the subject, but that the happiest effects would flow; and from the very great and beneficial changes that are observable within these last twenty years, we may predict that the island will rise to that degree of consequence it deserves, at no very distant period.

Even the most barren parts of the mountains, when planted, may be productive in time; and that elegant poet Scott informs us to what they may be adapted:

- “ On barren mountains, bleak with chilly air,
- “ Forbidding past’rage, or the ploughman’s care;
- “ Laburnum’s boughs a beauteous bloom disclose,
- “ Or spiry pines a gloomy grove compose.”

The Scotch fir (says Mr. Billingsley) will endure almost any severity of climate, and the beech will resist the destructive

tive influence of the sea-breeze; next to these, in point of hardiness, are the larch, sycamore,* ash, and birch.

We find also that the whitty, or mountain-ash, grows in the highest and coldest situations, and is the last tree we meet in going up the Welch hills; where the lower class of people make a thin beverage with its red berries fermented.

“ And whitty glitters up the mountain’s side—

“ The hardy whitty, that o’er Cambrian snows

“ Beams its red glare, and in bleak winter glows.

KNIGHT’S LANDSCAPE, *a poem.*”

Hazels, yews, and hollies also, as they grow in all soils, we may hope, at a future day, to see adorning the barren sides of Mona’s mountains.—Adieu.

* This is more properly the great maple; in Scotland it is called the plane tree. Mr. Evelyn recommends it for cart and plough timber, being light and tough; but ash is certainly better. See *ACER*, in the new edition of Miller’s Gardener’s Dictionary, 2 vols. folio, 1796, Rivingtons.



 LETTER V.

To the same.

“Content of spirit must from science flow,
 “For ’tis a godlike attribute to know.”

DEAR SIR,

THE enlightened Manksman, if he is fond of his native language, must lament the barrenness of its literary field, and the almost daily disuse of his mother tongue. The English language is preferred in general. In the Church and in the Courts of Law, it is indispensibly necessary: in general the lower class understand English, and few are wholly ignorant of it; yet they are more ready at, and attached to, their Manks.

Douglas has two printing-offices, from whence issue a Manks almanack, and a weekly paper, at the price of 2½d. intitled the Manks Mercury, both printed in English.

They have neither grammar nor dictionary, and few except the clergy know Manks well enough to compose in it.* In a letter to the Rev. Mr. Corlett, of Lez-ayre, in 1774, from Mr. John Kelly, of Douglas, he enquires for all the proper names of places, &c. and adds, “My intention is to annex “these proper names, which will prove as useful as curious, “by way of an appendix to a Dictionary of the Manks lan-

* The Irish language, also, though spoken by the inferior classes, is used but by few of the superior sort; and the books printed in it consist chiefly of devotional tracts.—*Tour in Ireland.*

“guage,

"guage, which is almost compiled." What has retarded this design I know not.

The following curious observations on the Manks language and customs, is from the pen of the late learned Rev. Philip Moore:

"One great cause of their security in the Isle of Man, arises from an ancient law, still in force, that makes it felony to enter any man's house, without first calling thrice, *Vel Peccagh s'thie?* Any body within? literally, Is there any *finner* within? For, anciently, few houses had any other door than a bundle of briars or brush-wood, tied up close, and bound all round with a straw rope, to keep out the weather by night; and in the day, when they left their cabins to go to work abroad, they set up two sticks across the door, or a couple of flails, or any thing of that kind, which the law made it capital to remove, without permission from within, after calling as above. And this furnishes another strong presumptive proof for the originality, antiquity, and very expressive significance of our language; that the whole human species is distinguished by the term or appellation of *peccagh*, that is, *finner*. For instance, we say, *peccagh mie*, for a good man or person, literally, a good finner. For a good christian, *peccagh creestee*, i. e. a christian finner: *peccagh ny gha*, many a finner, for many a one: *cleen ny peceee*, the children of sinners, for all mankind. Would not this proof, taken from the very natural and moral state of man, incline one to conclude, that the Manks language is coeval, if not with the fall, at least with the dispersion at Babel, in both which incidents the whole human race were involved; and universal guilt became the characteristic of man. The term *peccagh*, man, or person, but literally and originally, *finner*, shewing how religiously we have preserved the memorial of these most ancient, wonderful, and interesting catastrophes.

"I am

"I am well aware of what some would insinuate, that the word *peccaggh* is derived from the *peccatum* of the Latins; not reflecting, that the Manks, the Welch, the Irish, the ancient Cornavian, and the Erse, are all different dialects of one and the same original language, and each of them evidently deducible from the primæval Celtic; which all Antiquarians affirm to have been the language of all Asia Minor and Europe, for many ages, and long before either Greece or Rome had any existence, or any peculiar language as distinct nations."

This language has many compound words, by which the ideas they are meant to excite are more forcibly impressed: for instance, *laa*, signifies *half*, and *bee*, signifies *meat*; when these are conjoined they form *laabee*, the Manks for a bed, which is vulgarly said to be half-meat:—Again, *laa*, half, and *noo*, a faint, when joined as *laansoo*, mean a child; very expressive of the innocence of that state.

Mr. Sacheverel remarks, that the Manks language differs no more from Irish than the Scotch from English, and that both are different idioms of the Erse, or Highland. Bishop Philips, a native of North-Wales, who translated the Prayer-book into Manks, observes, that most of the radices were Welch, and that, but for his native language, he could not have perfected the work.

Mr. S. found in some words an analogy to the Latin; as *qui fer a tye*, for *qui vir telli*, with an abbreviation common to the Irish. He remarked, that the utensils and terms of art were frequently English, with a Manks termination, as *dorus* for *door*; thus they say *jough a dorus*, for *drink at the door*. In the northern side, they speak a deeper Manks than in the south, being less corrupted with English.

Professor Thorkelin visited the island in 1790, sent by the express order of his Danish Majesty, to investigate the remains

mains of Danish power and dominion formerly in the island. Mr. Townley informs us, that a gentleman of Castletown presented him with some Danish medals found in the neighbourhood, and amongst them one of Canute.

Mr. Pennant made some parochial enquiries in the island a few years since; but the liberal arts find few votaries here: science is disregarded, and polite literature little cultivated. A stranger will not learn a language so limited in its extent. And such is the state of the lower order of the Manks, that

“ Each with contracting fits him to the soil.
 “ His hard condition, with severe constraint,
 “ Binds all his faculties; forbids all growth
 “ Of wisdom; proves a school in which he learns
 “ Sly circumvention, unrelenting hate,
 “ Mean self-attachment, and scarce ought beside.”

Of the publication of the scriptures, the following sentiments (published in 1769, in an address to the publick) give us the progress, &c.

“ On the accession of Bishop Hildesley, he found us in a condition of the most unfortunate singularity, destitute of the scriptures in our native language. And though a design had been formed by Bishop Wilson, for having the New Testament in the Manks tongue, and the Gospels and the Acts had been translated, yet they were not printed,* except a few copies

* Dr. Walker, of Ballaugh, had a principal share in this translation. Bishop Philips's translation of the Common-Prayer, in 1605; was obsolete.

The Common-Prayer in Manks was printed by *Oliver*, London, 1765. The Gospel and the Acts the same year. The Epistles and Revelations were printed in Manks at *Ramsay*, in 1767, by *Shepard* of Whitehaven, in 8vo. and the Common-Prayer, in 12mo, Manks, at *Ramsay*, 1768; *Lewis's* Catechism, and Prayer for the Fishery,

copies of St. Matthew's Gospel. Bishop Hildesley, by his exertions and application to persons of eminence, and to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, who generously approved the plan, was enabled to gratify the people with the New Testament intire; the Common-Prayer; the Christian Monitor; Lewis's Catechism, and a Form of Prayer for the Herring Fishery, all in Manks."

"It is impossible to describe the avidity (observes the same writer) with which these books are sought; with what joy and gratitude they are received: as masters of families, and others, can now read to the ignorant and illiterate the sacred oracles in their own language; whereas, before, they never did, nor could hear, or know more of them than what they could learn from crude and often extempore translations. To the younger clergy this was a task difficult and discouraging; as it required the practice and experience of some years, to make them tolerably expert at such expositions. And after all, every man had his own different manner, and different explanation, to the subversion of all order and uniformity in our publick liturgy: but from this inconveniency and disorder we are now totally delivered, as the publick worship of God is every where performed with all the decency and good order of the best-regulated congregations; thanks to the indefatigable zeal of our good diocesan, supported as he has been by the contributions of several munificent benefactors.

"Animated with these successes, and his own zealous heart, the bishop is encouraged to promote and set on foot a trans-

Fishery, in Manks, the same year at Ramsay: Mr. Ware, of Whitehaven, printed in the language, between the years 1772 and 1776, the Bible in 4to.; and in three vols. 8vo.; also the Common-Prayer in 4to. and 12mo.; and Bp. Wilson on the Sacrament, in Manks and English.

lation

lation of the whole Old Testament into the Manks language; that his diocese, in common with other Christian churches, may enjoy the full blessing and benefit of the whole sacred canon compleat; a work in which his clergy are now engaged, with a view that his lordship may be farther enabled, by future benefactions, to carry on and execute so laudable and necessary an undertaking, and to perpetuate the same to future generations; that the light and benefit of divine knowledge, enjoyed by all other protestant communities, and reformed churches, may be extended to this diocese also. A diocese which, though so happily situated in the very centre of his Majesty's British dominions, and a suffragan see to the metropolitanical jurisdiction of York, has yet been, through a series of ages, deprived of a benefit so essential to the very existence of genuine christianity.

"We justly blame, and even reproach the church of Rome for locking up the scriptures from her people in an unknown tongue: but how little different, and no less to be lamented, is our own case, where the bulk of the common people understand very little, and many thousands nothing at all, of the English language: though we have never been without the English scriptures, since the reformation took place in these nations; yet our people, in general, like their neighbours, the ancient Britons, still retain their veteran, aboriginal language."

The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, in 1763, gave out proposals for printing Bibles, Common-Prayers, and other religious books, in the vulgar tongue of the Isle of Man; and by the encouragement they met with, they were enabled to print and disperse gratis, among the inhabitants, 2000 Church Catechisms; 1200 Christian Monitors; 2000 Lewis's Exposition; 1000 copies of the New Testament in 8vo.; 1550 Common-Prayers, 8vo. and 1000
in

in 12mo. Likewise 2000 copies of the Old Testament in 8vo. and the same number of the New, the former impression being inadequate; and they intend to proceed in this charitable work, and to supply the island with good books and tracts, or new editions of those already published.

By the society's books, for 1777, I also find 3500 copies of Bishop Wilfon's Treatise on the Sacrament, with the original in the opposite columns; and 3000 Common-Prayer-books, were printed.

Of the monies raised by the publick, the Society have a fund, unexpended, of 1100l. New South-Sea-annuities, 500l. of which was left by Lady Gower, as a perpetual fund for the supply of the Manks scriptures, &c. As the interest has been accruing for some time, and as some years have elapsed since the last distribution, it may not be deemed amiss to solicit the attention of the society to this subject; as I am credibly informed that a new edition of the Bible, &c. is much wanted at present.

I was surprized to see Milton's Paradise Lost in Manks dress, and a clergyman assured me that it possessed merit. I subjoin, as a specimen of the language, the Morning and Evening Hymns of Bishop Kenn,* translated by the Rev. Mr. Corlett, of Lez-ayre, whose correct knowledge of the language is generally allowed; he attended the Rev. Mr. Moore, in correcting the press in London when the scriptures were printing, and I am under many obligations to him for a variety of information.

* The Hymns are those well known ones; beginning, "Awake, my soul, and with the sun, &c.;" and "Glory to Thee, my God, this night, &c."

HYMN son y VOGHREY:

O Annym, dooifht, as lesh y Ghrean
 Roie kiart dty chourfe gys y vea veayn;
 Crie jeed meerioofe, as irree traa,
 Dy eeck da Jee dty wooife dagh laa.
 Dty hrraa deyr cailt, dy-leah eie thie;
 Lhig da dagh laa ve ceaut dy-mie;
 Dty churрым freill gys rere dty phooar;
 Jean oo hene cooie fon y laa mooar.
 Bee yurick ayns dty ghlaare dagh traa;
 Dty chres freill glen myr Grean 'vunlaa
 Slane traa dy vea toig kys ta Jee
 Sheer fskim smooiinaght' dwin dty chres.
 O Annym, dooifht, trogg seofe dty chree,
 As marish *Ainlyn* moyll ufs Jee,
 Ta fud ny hoie dheer goall-arrane,
 Coyrt gloyr as booife da Chiarn dagh chiarn.
 Gloyr hoods t'er vreayll mee faucht 'syn oie,
 As ren lesh cadley gooragh' mee;
 Giall, Hiarn, tra ghooifht-ym seofe veih baase,
 Dy voym gys niau marts Yee ny ghrayse.
 My vreearey, Hiarn, neem's yannoo noa;
 My pheccaghyn skeayl myr lieh-rio;
 My smooiinaght' freill ufs imlee, meen,
 As lhieen mee lesh dty Spyrryd hene.
 Coyrlee, as leeid mee yn laa jiu,
 Ayns dagh nhee yns-ym veih dty ghoo;
 Lesh bree my niart, as mooads my phooar,
 Dy vodd-ymns gloryragh' dt' Ennym mooar.
 Gys Jee, fer-toyrt dagh gioot, ard ghloyr!
 Moyll-jee eh, dagh cretoor jeh' phooar!
 Moyll-jee yn Ayr, shiuish *Ainlyn* smoo!
 Moyll-jee yn Mac, 's yn Spyrryd Noo!

HYMN son yn ASTYR.

GLOYR hoods, my Yee, nish as dagh traa,
Son bannaghtyn dty hoillshey brâ;

Freill us, O freill mee, Ree dagh ree,
Fo scaa dty skeean dy faucht ayns shee.

Leih dou dagh peccah, jiu, Hiarn vie,
Er graih dty Vac, eer Mac dty graih;
Rhym pene, yn seihll, as rhyts, O Yee,
My gadlym noght, dy vod v'aym shee.

Leeid mee 'fy raad shear lhifin 'reih,
Nagh lhiafs dou aggle 'ghoall jeh'n oaie;
Kiare mee son baase, dy vod v'aym pooar
Dy heet gys gloyr ec y laa mooar.

My varrant flane ta orts, my Yee,
Lesh cadley meen jean 'ooragh' mee,
Lheid as nee yannoo mee breeoil,
Dy hirveish oo ayns aght gerjoil.

Tra ta mee dooifit my lhie 'syn oie,
My annym lhiene lesh smooiinaght' mie;
Dagh Dreamal olk freill voish my chree,
Pooar'yn y Noid nagh boir ad mee.

Dty *Ainlyn* noo cur hym, Hiarn deyr,
Dy reayll mee faucht veih dagh dangear;
Lesh graih as booise, O lhiene my chree,
Dagh smooiinaght' broghe freill voym, O Yee.

O cuin yioym rea rish cadley'n theihll,
Ayns niau dy vodd-ym marts ve reill,
As mariih *Ainlyn* sheer goaill ayn,
Coyrt gloyr as booise da Chiarn dagh chiarn?

Gys Jee, fer-toyrt dagh gjeot, ard ghloyr!
Moyll-jee eh, dagh cretoor jeh' phooar!
Moyll-jee yn Ayr, shiuih *Ainlyn* smoo!
Moyll-jee yn Mac, 's yn Spyrryd Noo!

To these I add a few questions, with the English.

How do you do, friend?	<i>Kys ta shiu charrey?</i>
I am very well.	<i>Ta mish feer vie.</i>
I have lost my way.	<i>Ta mee er choayl my raad.</i>
Which is the road to Ramsay?	<i>Crevel yn raad gys Rumsaa?</i>
I cannot talk Manks.	<i>Cha noddym loayrt Gailck.</i>
I want a bed to-night.	<i>Ta mish laccal lhiabbee'noght.</i>
I want some meat, or eggs, and ale.	<i>To mish laccal bee ennagh, ny oohyn, as iough-lhioon.</i>
What is your parson called?	<i>Cie ta ennym yn saggyrt emish?</i>
Where does he live?	<i>Cre'n raad t'eh cummal?</i>
I want a boat.	<i>Ta mish laccal baatey.</i>
Yes, sir—no, sir.	<i>Sbe vainshtyr—cha ne vain- shyr</i>
Can you speak English?	<i>Vodd us loayrt Baarl?</i>
Where does Mr. H. live?	<i>Cre'n raad ta Mr. H. cummal?</i>
Can you read?	<i>Vodd shiuish lhaib?</i>
I thank you.	<i>Gy row mie eu; or, Ta mee kainlt boofe diu.</i>

A Manks Proverb.

Tra ta yn derrey vought cooney lesh hought elley ta see hene garaghtee:—when one poor man relieves another, God himself rejoices at it; or, as it is in the original, laughs outright.

The Lord's Prayer in Manks.

AYR ain t'ayns niau, casheric dy row dt' ennym, dy jig dty reeright, dty aigney dy row jeant er y thalloo myr t'yh ayns niau; cur dooin nyn arran jiu as gagh-laa, as leih dooin nyn loghtyn, myr ta shin leih daufyn ta jannoo loghtyn nyn
'oi.

'oi. As ny leeid shin ayns miolagh, agh livrey shin veih olk. Son lhiat's yn reeriaght, as yn phooar, as yn ghloyr, son dy bragh as dy bragh. *Amen.*

Of writers on the subject of the island may be mentioned Governor Challoner; Mr. Blundel, of Crosby, during the civil wars, in MS. Another MS. written in 1648, when, says the Author, wearied with being so often awakened at midnight by the King's and Parliament's troops, both equally feared because equally plundering, I resolved to banish myself for a time to the Island of Man, where divers nobility had been banished by our Kings, &c. Mr. Moore, of Douglas, politely favoured me with a view of this MS. To these may be added, Lord Coke, Drs. Heylin, Camden, Sacheverel, Wilfon, and Grose.* A MS. by Mr. Alex. Ross, who died in 1753, a copy of which is in the hands of G. Tollet, esq; Betley-Hall in Staffordshire. See also notices of the Isle of Man, in Waldron's Works; Willis's Cathedrals; Ductor Historicus, vol. ii. Formulæ Anglicanum, Form. 211. 1 Peere Williams's Reports, 1329. Kelway, 202. King's Vale-Royal. Prynne on the 4th Inst. Selden. Tit. Hon. 24. Mich. 21, 22 Edw. I. rot. 21; Turr. Lond. Campbell's Polit. Surv. and probably in Gough's British Topography, 4to. but this I have not seen.

Other works of a later date, either in Manks or relating to the island, that have come within my knowledge, are as follows:

1. A short View of the present State of the Isle of Man, humbly submitted to the consideration of the Lords of the

* In Grose's Antiq. vol. iv. royal 4to. are, A view and plan of St. German's Cathedral; a view of the ruins of St. Patrick's Church; Pecke Castle; two views of Castle-Rushen; and one of Rushen Abbey, taken in 1774; with short descriptions.

Treasury. By an impartial Hand. London; Johnson, 1767. 6d.*

2. Aght Ghiare dy heet gys tufhtey jeh'n Chredjue Chreestree; Ny as toiggal jeh catechism ny Killagh kiarit son ymmyd sleih aegey ellan vannin. 24mo. 1778. This publication may be very proper for the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge to adopt in their next distribution; as it is a short summary of the Christian religion, or an explanation of the church catechism; and was translated into Manks by Daniel Cowley, of Kirk-Michael, who was educated by Bishop Hildesley, and by him apprenticed to a printer. He published also Mr. Wesley's Hymns in Manks, for the use of the Methodists in the island.

3. Rolt's History of the Island, 12mo. 1782.

4. Sharmaneyn liorish, Thomase Wilson, D.D. Chiarn aspick Sodor as Vannin; dy Kiaralagh chyndair veih Bayrl gys Gailck. Bath, prentit liorish R. Cruttwell, 8vo. 1783. —This work, comprising one volume of Bishop Wilson's Sermons, § translated by the Rev. Mr. Corlet, was printed at the expence of the Rev. Dr. Wilson; his son.

5. Memoirs of the House of Stanley, from the conquest to the death of James, late Earl of Derby, in 1735; also a full description of the Isle of Man, &c. 4to. p. 238. Harrop, Manchester, 1783. (By Mr. Seacombe.)

* A pamphlet was published in 1751, intitled, "Liberty invaded, &c." occasioned by one Mrs. Hingstone, being imprisoned in the island for a debt of her husband's: the subject was again resumed in 1756, in another pamphlet, by J. Baldwin, esq; 8vo. with this singular title; "British Liberty in chains, and England's ruin on the anvil, in the Isle of Man, now commonly called Little France, &c." The author represents the Manks as enemies to the interests of Great-Britain, and inveighs against them for their treatment of this lady.

§ Bishop Wilson, in 1699, and 1707, published some small works in Manks and English.

6. *Antiquitates Celto-Normanicæ*, containing the Chronicle of Man and the Isles; abridged by Camden, and now first published complete from the original MS. in the British Museum; with an English translation and notes. To which are added, Extracts from the Annals of Ulster, &c. &c. By Rev. James Johnstone, M. A. rector of Maghera-Cross; and M. S. Edin. and Copenhagen, 4to. Copenhagen, Aug. Fred. Stein, 1786.

Mr. Gough, in his edition of Camden, 3 vols. folio, 1789, prefers Mr. Camden's copy of the Chronicle of the Kings of Man, to that published in 1787 by Mr. Johnson, from a fine old MS. on vellum in the Cottonian library, marked Julius A. VII. 3. because in the former the dates are all right in the original, whereas in the latter they are made so by the editor in his margin. Mr. Camden's MS. begins with the death of the Confessor, rightly putting it A. D. 1065. Mr. Johnstone's begins forty-seven years sooner, or, as he has corrected it in his margin, fifty-one years. Mr. C's begins at A. D. 1065, and ends at A. D. 1266; but has been continued in a later hand, to 1316. Mr. J's copy begins at A. D. 1000, or 1015, and ends 1376, and contains some additional matter foreign to the history of the island.—A slight comparison of the two publications will shew them to have been printed from different MSS.*

7. *Literary Lovers*, an original Manks novel, by J. Briscoe.

8. Various Poems by Mr. John Stowell; viz. *The Sallad*, a satire, 4to. 20 pp. 1790. *The Retrospect*, 8vo, pp. 55, 1790; a political local satire. *Beauties of Townley*, versified, 4th. 16 pp.

9. *Belville and Julia*, a Manks novel, by Mr. T. Ashe.

* Gough, vol. iii. 705.

10. A Journal kept in the Isle of Man, giving an account of the wind and weather, &c. &c. &c. 2 vols. 8vo. by Richard Townley, esq. Whitehaven, Ware, 1791.

11. A general View of the Agriculture of the Isle of Man, with observations on the means of its improvement. By Mr. Basil Quayle, farmer at the Creiggans, near Castle-town; drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement. 4to. p. 40, 1794.

12. The Report of his Majesty's Commissioners for the Isle of Man, 1792, large folio.

N.B. Neither of these two last works were published for sale.

13. A Tour through the Isle of Man; to which is subjoined, a review of Manks History. By David Robertson, esq; large 8vo. plates, 1794.

14. The Statutes and Ordinances of the Isle of Man now in force, alphabetically arranged. By Thomas Stowell, advocate; inscribed to the Hon. Alexander Shaw, esq; Lieut.-Governor and Chancellor, 8vo. Douglas; Briscoe, pp. 170, 1792.

15. Paradise Lost, by Milton; translated into Manks by the Rev. Thomas Christian, of Ballakilley, K. Marown, Douglas, Briscoe, 12mo. no date: (probably 1796.)

16. Clara Lenox, or the Distressed Widow; a novel founded on facts. Interpersed with an Historical Description of the Isle of Man. By Mrs. Lee. Dedicated to the Duchess of York, 2 vols. 12mo. Parsons, 1797.

17. In the Poems by Gentlemen of Devon and Cornwall, 2 vols. crown 8vo. are two short odes on the Isle of Man, from the classical pen of the Rev. Mr. Polwhele.

18. The Statute Laws of the Isle of Man, from the original records. By C. Briscoe, 8vo. 1797, pp. 240. Douglas.

LETTER

 LETTER VI.

To the same.

DEAR SIR,

ANNEXED is an account of the ports in the island, the fairs, state of the registers of each parish, vicars, number of inhabitants, post-office, &c. also the revenues, duties, exports, imports, prohibitions, &c. &c.

The following are the ports, with their creeks, appointed by commission, Sept. 15, 1776.

P O R T S.

Douglas.—Creeks, Port-Moore, Cornay, Laxey, Garwick, Groudel, Port-Concan, Port-Sodric, Greenwich.

Derby-baven.—Creeks, Castletown-harbour, Poolevash, Port le Marie, Port-Iron, Flethwick, Noorble.

Peel.—Creeks, Glenmay, Glenwilliam, Ballaugh.

Ramsay.—Creeks, Lanemoore, Port-Cranstail, Port-League.

F A I R S.

February.—Marown, Bride, Cross four ways, Poolevash.

March.—Boldin, Patrick, Peele.

April.—Jurby, Balla-falla.

May.—St. John's 2, Douglas 2, Bride, Castletown, St. Mark's, Ballaugh, Conchan.

June.—Sulby 2, Arbory, St. Anne, or Santon.

July.

July.—St. John's, Peele, Four cross-ways.

August.—Laxey, Maughold, Balla-falla, Ballaugh.

September.—Balla-falla.

October.—K. Michael 2, K. Arbory.

November.—St. John's 2, Ramsay 2, Douglas, Jurby.

December.—K. Arbory, Andreas 2, Ramsay.

N.B. Some of these fairs are well attended, but others are quite neglected.

A Retrospect of the Parish Registers.

<i>Maughold.</i>				<i>Lax-Ayre.</i>			
	Bap.	Mar.	Bur.		Bap.	Mar.	Bur.
1647	6	0	2	1787	46	10	22
1648	17	2	14	1788	55	10	20
1649	9	1	21	1789	39	11	25
1650	12	1	7	1790	54	6	24
1651	7	1	6	1791	39	14	22
1792	30	17	8	1792	66	14	16
1793	29	14	25	1793	37	11	15
1794	32	18	45	1794	53	9	17
1795	34	9	38	1795	45	10	14
1796	42	3	20	1796	40	13	19

<i>Ramsay Chapel.</i>				<i>Bride.</i>			
	Bap.	Mar.	Bur.		Bap.	Mar.	Bur.
1792	32	0	7	1792	15	7	9
1793	33	0	4	1793	27	6	6
1794	25	0	7	1794	17	5	11
1795	35	0	6	1795	21	6	12
1796	30	0	3	1796	19	6	16
1797	31	0	0				

Andreas.

Andreas.

	Bap.	Mar.	Bur.
1666	31	6	17
1667	30	9	18
1668	35	7	30
1669	25	12	59
1670	38	19	21
1792	47	16	18
1793	49	8	16
1794	52	9	26
1795	47	14	34
1796	58	10	35

Jurby.

1792	26	5	6
1793	24	2	13
1794	22	4	10
1795	21	5	5
1796	28	6	8

Ballaugh.

1792	32	5	12
1793	40	8	10
1794	33	6	22
1795	32	7	8
1796	40	8	23

Michael.

1792	37	10	23
1793	36	9	17
1794	43	13	24
1795	38	12	12
1796	33	10	21

Germain.

	Bap.	Mar.	Bur.
1790	72	15	32
1791	64	21	36
1792	88	13	30
1793	67	19	34
1794	68	15	49
1795	76	13	35
1796	77	14	42

Patrick.

1681	26	6	11
1682	15	3	10
1683	19	3	4
1684	31	6	11
1685	18	3	43
1792	46	20	20
1793	43	19	5
1794	47	12	18
1795	52	24	22
1796	52	26	31

Maroon.

Marriages omitted.

1792	24	0	11
1793	29	0	12
1794	26	0	34
1795	33	0	24
1796	26	0	17

Braddon.

1792	56	34	58
1793	59	40	92
1794	45	56	145
1795	63	34	108
1796	59	44	87

St.

St. George's Chapel.

	Bap.	Mar.	Bur.
1792	50	0	17
1793	59	1	19
1794	71	1	39
1795	80	1	17
1796	69	0	24

Oncan.

1698	6	1	3
1699	4	0	8
1700	8	4	3
1701	5	2	5
1702	7	5	8
1792	30	3	10
1793	20	3	16
1794	22	3	15
1795	31	0	19
1796	27	5	17

Lonan.

See parochial account.

Rushen.

	Bap.	Mar.	Bur.
1792	61	8	25
1793	67	6	37
1794	54	12	37
1795	70	11	21
1796	40	9	19

Arbory.

1792	53	10	29
1793	38	9	16
1794	44	7	30
1795	55	12	16
1796	47	1	19

Santon.

1792	19	2	13
1793	11	8	15
1794	21	8	15
1795	13	9	14
1796	24	3	11

Malew.

See parochial account.

N. B. The registers in the most early state, I found so incorrect as not to justify a dependance on them.

Inhabitants

*Inhabitants at different periods; Vicars, Rectors, &c.
in 1798.*

PARISHES.	VICARS, 1798.	INHABITANTS IN		
		1726	1757	1792
Kirk-Michael	Rev. John Crellin, epil. regit.	643	826	1003
Ballaugh	Daniel Gelling	806	773	1013
Furby	William Crebbin	483	467	713
Andreas	Daniel Mylrea, rector, O. Archd.	967	1067	1555
Bride	Wm. Clucas, rector, V. G.	612	629	678
Lez-ayre	Thomas Corlett	1309	1481	1721
Maugbold	Thomas Cubbon	529	759	} 2007
Ramjay	Henry Maddrell	460	882	
Lonan	Mr. Gell	547	869	1408
Concban	Thomas Quayle*	370	434	690
Bradden	Robert Quayle	780	1121	} 5045
Douglas	Mr. Stowell and Mr. Christian	810	1814	
Marown	Mr. Christian and John Bridson, O. M.	—	658	842
Santon	Charles Crebbin	376	507	512
Malew	Mr. Harrison, Mr. Clague	890	1466	} 3333
Castletown	Thomas Castley, M. A.	785	915	
Balla-salla	—	360	—	—
Arbory	John Christian	661	785	1143
K. C. Rusben	John Clegg	813	1007	1590
Patrick	Evan Christian, V. G.	745	954	2153
German	Henry Corlett	510	925	} 2505
Peletown	—	475	805	

N. B. Lieut.-Governor Shaw is of opinion that the island contains from 30,000 to 33,000 inhabitants, 1797.

The Isle of Wight, which measures 22½ miles from East to West, and 13 miles from North to South, contains thirty parishes, and about 18,700 inhabitants.†

* Mr. Quayle died March 1798.

† Warner's History of the Isle of Wight, 8vo. 1795.

POST-OFFICE.

A packet arrives from Whitehaven, weekly,* with letters and passengers; it sails Monday evenings from thence, (wind and weather permitting) stays three days in the island, and then returns. The post-office brought in, previous to 1796, on an average 346l. 13s. 7d. per annum; this has been increasing since. The following is the produce from January 5, 1797, to January 5, 1798.

	£.	s.	d.
Letters from and through London	195	18	7
Bye and cross-roads - - - -	262	3	3
	<hr/>		
	458	1	10

From this is to be deducted the hire of the packet-boat, 150l.; post-master's salary 20l. per annum; and the hire of the foot-post to Castletown, about 9l. per annum.

Revenue from January 1790, to 1791.

Collected at Douglas port - -	2793	0	10½
Derby-Haven - - - -	104	9	5¼
Peele - - - - -	31	19	2¼
Ramfay - - - - -	86	19	4½
	<hr/>		
	3016	8	11.

Payments, salaries, bounties on } herrings, &c. - - - - }	3272	2	2
--------------------------------------------------------------	------	---	---

N.B. I understand that for several late years the revenue of the island has been greater than the expenditure.

* See the act of parliament anno septimo Geo. III. cap. 50. As no department is more respectable than the post-office, the salaries should therefore be adequate to its utility, and various inconveniences: it is here too small; a man and horse ought *instantly* to be dispatched to each town on the arrival of the packet.

Duties on Articles imported.

British spirits, 40,000 gallons, at 1s. per gallon. Rum ditto, at 2s. per gallon. Bohea tea, 20,000lb. at 6d. per pound. Green tea, 5000lb. at 1s. per pound. Coffee, 5000lb. at 4d. per pound. Tobacco, 40,000lb. at 3d. per pound. Coals, 3d. per chaldron. French wine, 8l. per ton. All other wines 4l. per ton. Other goods 10 much per cent. *ad valorem*.

Quantity of Wine imported.

In 1790, from Whitehaven, 19 tons 61 gallons of white. From Sicily, 22 tons 93 gallons of ditto. From Oporto, 16 tons 240 gallons, and 17 tons 76 gallons, of port; and of white 34 gallons.

In 1791, from Oporto, 19 tons 249 gallons; 26 tons 85 gallons, and 1 ton 4 gallons, of port. From Whitehaven, 247 gallons, of white wine; and from ditto, 1 ton 68 gallons.

Quantity of Salt imported.

For ten years, ending January 1791, were imported into the island of Man, 518,141 bushels of salt from Great-Britain, duty free. From foreign parts, during the same period, 8880 bushels.

Quantity of Coals imported.

From 1781 to 1790, inclusive, 33,982 chaldrons.

Articles imported duty free.

1st. Flax, or flax-seed; raw, or brown linen yarn; flesh, corn, or grain of all sorts; wood and weed ashes; coming from any place except Great-Britain.

2^d. White, or brown linen cloth; hemp, or hemp seed; the produce or manufacture of Great-Britain or Ireland.

3^d. Utensils

3d. Utensils and instruments, to be employed in manufactures, fisheries, or agriculture; bricks, tiles, young trees, sea-shells, lime, soapers waste, packthread, and small cordage for nets.

4th. Salt, boards, timber, and hoops; the produce and manufacture of Great-Britain.

5th. Iron-rods, or bars; cotton, indigo, naval stores, lumber, the growth &c. of the British plantations in America; and all other goods of the growth &c. of the said plantations, for which any bounty is allowed on importation into Great-Britain.

Imported free into Great-Britain from the Island.

1st. Bestials, goods, wares, and merchandizes, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the island, except such as are prohibited, and except woollen manufactures, beer, and ale.

2d. Linens, made of hemp or flax, not being the produce of the island. But no other goods of a foreign nation manufactured either wholly, or in part, in the island.

Prohibited to be imported.

Wrought silks, Bengals, stuffs mixed with silk or herba, of the manufacture of Persia, China, or East-India; callicoes painted, dyed, printed, or stained there; cambricks and French lawns.

Brandy; British spirits exceeding 40,000 gallons; rum ditto; and *all other spirits*.

Bohea tea, exceeding 20,000lbs.; green tea and coffee, exceeding 5000lbs. each; tobacco, exceeding 40,000lbs.

British refined sugar, exceeding 400 cwt. fully refined; bastard refined, exceeding 10 cwt.

Prohibited

**Prohibited to be exported.*

Brandy, rum, strong waters, and spirits of all kinds; to Great-Britain or Ireland.

Tea, brandy, strong waters, and spirits of all kinds; coffee, chocolate, tobacco, glass, coals, British or other wrought filks, salt and wine; to any place whatsoever.

Wool, woollen or bay yarn, live sheep; to any place except Great-Britain.

British refined sugar—to any place whatsoever.

EXPORTS.

To give an idea of the growth, produce, and manufactures of this island, I quote the amount of exports under that denomination, exclusive of grain, linen, bestials, and herrings, which took place in 1790. To Great-Britain in 1790; 1743 bushels of potatoes; 1313 crocks of butter; 201 boxes and baskets of eggs; 7 barrels of pork; $1\frac{1}{2}$ barrel of beef; 195 cow and ox hides, in hair; 56 dozen and 10 calf skins; tanned leather 3 cwt. 3-quarters 13lb.; cow and ox horns, 1400; cow and ox hair, 26 cwt. 1 quarter 16lb.; honey, 3 cwt. 1 quarter 24lb.; kelp, 1335 cwt.; bees wax, 1 cwt. 3-quarters, 21lb.; wool, and woollen yarn, 17 cwt. 15lb.; linen yarn, 158 cwt. 3-qrs. 15lb.; lead ore, 69 tons odd; rabbit-skins, 257 dozen and 10.

To Ireland, of rabbit-skins, 103 dozen; feathers, 10 cwt. 3-qrs. 18lb.; bacon, 49 cwt. 2-qrs. 16lb.; Cotton twist, 40 cwt. odd; lime-stone, 143 tons; reams of paper, 1807; paving-stones, 282 tons; cheese, 11 cwt. odd; slate, 102 tons; sycamore, and ash timber, 80 feet; fern ashes, 17 cwt. odd; hair-powder, 1 cwt.; 130 hanks of candlewicks; 1 tomb or hearth stone; and dried beef, 2-qrs. 24lb.

Articles intitled to Bounty.

Linens made in the island exported to Great-Britain, and re-exported from thence—the like bounty as on Irish linens by 29th Geo. II. sect. 13.

Herrings cured, white, 1s. per barrel.

Ditto ditto, exported from the island to foreign parts, 2s. 8d. per barrel.

Ditto ditto, exported to Great-Britain, and re-exported to foreign parts, 2s. 8d. per barrel.

Herrings, cured red, exported from the island to foreign parts, 1s. 9d. per barrel.

Ditto ditto, exported to Great-Britain, and re-exported from thence to foreign parts, 1s. 9d. per barrel.

Linen exported in ten years, from 1781 to 1790, inclusive. To Great-Britain, 506,365½ yards. To Ireland, 1564 yards.

Cattle exported in ten years, from 1781 to 1790, inclusive. To Great-Britain, 727 horses; 4019 black cattle; 238 sheep; 248 pigs; 1 mule; 4 goats. To Ireland, 113 horses; 4 black cattle; 12 mules.

In consequence of that contraband trade, which is so generally known to have prevailed in the island, government, as soon as it became possessed of it, determined to lose no time in putting a final stop to so injurious a traffic, and therefore appointed commissioners from London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, to enquire into its nature and effects, and report thereon; with the remedies necessary to be adopted. Among other matters, they state, the prejudices to the King's revenue to have been nearly 350,000l. per annum; and the value of seizures on the coast of Ireland, from the island, to have been nearly 10,000l. per annum. In consequence, the act of 5 Geo. III. passed, and some subsequent ones, which have nearly stopped this illicit trade, by enacting prohibitions and regulations,

tations, some of which are stated in this letter. But the revesting act, with these, greatly abridged their insular rights, and the Manks were deprived of some of their ancient privileges. They felt themselves oppressed, and sent agents to England to assert their rights before parliament; and prevailed so far as to procure, in 1766, an act for encouraging and regulating their trade, &c. and for raising a revenue to effect the purposes therein mentioned. These acts now appear to have had a beneficial operation, and the inhabitants are perfectly happy under the British government.

LETTER VII.

To the same.

DEAR SIR,

THE subject of this letter is the staple commodity of the island, *Herrings*; and I have the pleasure of accompanying it with a *Poem* on the *Fishery*, which was given me by a Manks lady.

The coasts of the Isle of Man abound with a variety of fine fish. The salmon frequents the bays from July to September. I was witness to a haul of 120, near Ramsay; while, a few evenings after, his Grace of Athol, with a party from the Deemsters, were not lucky enough to take more than a solitary individual. The preference is rather given to the salmon of *Kircudbright*; a small vessel came into Ramsay harbour with a quantity from thence, which was sold for 3d. Manks per pound.

Their rock cod is esteemed superior to the grey, or common sort; when first taken it is of a fine red colour, and of a superior flavour to the others.

A marine animal, called the Battlecock, is found sometimes sticking to the rocks; it has almost all the desirable qualities of the turtle, abounding with a substance that is esteemed a substitute for the delicious green fat.

A fish termed a Blockin, somewhat between a herring and a whiting, and eels, are caught by line and worms. The sands abound with small eels, called here Gibbons, or Sand-Eels.*

Cod, ling, gurnet, and most flat-fish are plenty, and extremely good. But it is herrings which are their grand support; it is these only can rouse the dormant energy of the Manksman's mind, stimulate him to industry, and enliven the whole island.

From an eminent writer we learn that "Herrings, about the beginning of the year, issue from the remote recesses of the North, in a body surpassing description, and almost exceeding the power of imagination. The first column detached moves towards the West, by the coasts of Newfoundland, towards North-America. The Eastern column, proceeding leisurely by the coasts of Ireland, sends off one division along the coasts of Norway, which soon divides into two, and passes by the Straits of the Sound into the Baltic; the other towards Holstein, Bremen, &c. The larger and deeper column falls directly upon the Isles of Shetland and Orkney, and passing these, divides into two; the Eastern column moves by the side of Britain, detaching gradually smaller shoals to the coasts of Friezeland, Holland, Zealand, Flan-

* Named also, Ammodytes; Launce, Sand-Sprat: used as food, and as a bait.

ders, and France; while the Western column passes on the other side of Britain and Ireland. The remains of this body reassemble in the Channel, and proceeding thence to the ocean, retire to their asylum in the North, where in peace and safety they repair the losses they have sustained. When grown large, they set out again the next season, and make the same tour."

Another writer* gives us this account; "The herrings are found in the greatest abundance in the highest Northern latitudes within the arctic circle. In those inaccessible seas, that are covered with ice during a great part of the year, the herrings find a quiet and sure retreat from their numerous enemies; there neither man, nor the fin fish, nor cachalet, dares pursue them. The great colony sets out about the middle of winter; their numbers exceed imagination, and their enemies also are innumerable, especially the sea-fowl, near the pole, who, watching their emigration, spread ruin among them. In this exigence the defenceless emigrants have no alternative, but to crowd close together. The main body separates in two divisions; one moves to the West along the coasts of America, as far South as Carolina, and are so numerous in Chesapeak-Bay as to become a nuisance. The other division takes a more Easterly direction, towards Europe, arriving at Iceland about March, where, notwithstanding their loss, they form a body of amazing extent, depth, and closeness, occupying a surface equal in dimensions to Great-Britain and Ireland; subdivided into columns of five miles in length, and four in breadth, swimming near the surface, but sinking sometimes for some minutes. The fore-runners appear off Shetland, in April or May, and the grand

* Knox's View of the British Empire, 2 vols. 8vo.

the first to discover the seasons of their passage; and *their* first regular fishing is dated back to the twelfth century. The Dutch consider it in its true light; for in a placart of 1624, the fishery is called, "*The Golden Mines*" of the United Provinces; and in another, in 1651, the herring fishery is termed the principal mine and chief support of Holland. May England ever cherish and encourage every attempt to increase and establish it!

The fresh herrings of the island are peculiarly good, and larger than those of Yarmouth. When the season arrives, the fish are looked for, and their appearance is indicated by the quantity of gulls that hover around them, no less eager than the Manksman to feast on the delicious fare. At this period, therefore, the gull is considered as sacred. The first maize that are caught are entitled to a bounty.*

The fishermen sometimes *exorcise*, or burn the *witches* out of their boats with dry ling, or heath; and to effect this they contrive the flame so as to reach every part of the boat. The first boat that discovers the herring, sounds a horn as a signal to apprise the other boats. They sometimes take 70 maize, at 500 per maize, in one boat.

The oath of the deemster, or judge, from the singular allusion to the herring, I take this opportunity to introduce.

* An act of Tynwald passed in 1794, to regulate the mode of shooting the nets; and by an act of 1797, nets are forbidden to be tarred, such practice having been found injurious.

Mr. Sacheverel, who wrote in 1702, says, that their herring fishery was then lost, and had been for some years. Herrings are a delicate fish, and are killed with a very small degree of violence. When taken out of the water it gives a small squeak and instantly expires; and though immediately thrown back it never recovers. Hence the proverb, *As dead as a herring*.—See Dr. Anderson on the Hebrides, Fishery, &c. 8vo. 1795.

“ By

“ By this book, and by the holy contents thereof, and by the wonderful works that God hath miraculously wrought in heaven above, and in the earth beneath, in six days and seven nights: I, John F. C——, do swear, that I will, without respect of favour or friendship, love or gain, consanguinity or affinity, envy or malice, execute the laws of this isle justly, betwixt our Sovereign Lord the King, and his subjects within this isle, and betwixt party and party, as indifferently as the herring's back-bone doth lie in the midst of the fish.”

Götenburg herring (says Lieut.-Governor Shaw) made once an article of commerce in the island, of which it is now deprived, and the importation prohibited, except 1000 barrels in case of failure for home consumption. Herrings caught, for the most part of the season, on the coasts of the island, are, from their superior rich quality, unfit for the West-India markets, or for any length of voyage in a warm climate; therefore great advantages resulted from dealing in Swedish herrings.

Having in a former letter mentioned the herring custom, I now annex the annual amount of this duty, paid to the lords of the isle, which was in 1760, 121l. 19s.; in 1761, 92l. 4s.; in 1762, 90l. 19s.; in 1763, 81l. 1s.; in 1764, 60l. 9s. odd. In 1765, none paid to his Grace's family:

This the Duke of Athol considers in its origin as a territorial right. The boats employed (says his Grace) at first paid a proportion of fish, afterwards a commutation of so much money on each boat; and they had the privilege in consequence of drawing up their boats, and drying their nets on any part of the territorial property. It is asserted, that they were originally paid to the garrisons, and delivered only there. On the other hand, it is stated that they were delivered at Douglas, where there was no garrison.

The

The price of herrings varies from 3s. to 1s. per hundred; they are cured when cheap by the merchants. Girls from nine to thirteen years old, carry the herrings in baskets, from the boats to the houses prepared on purpose, where women thoroughly rub them with salt. Left a few hours to purify, they are then barrelled with a layer of salt between each layer: a barrel is about 60c, which cannot cost the curer more than 12s. but in England it sells for 25s. these are termed white herrings; but there is a great risk and expence of preparation, which a bad season incurs. Those designed for red herrings are first regularly piled up, with a layer of salt between each row, and remain to purify some days. They are then washed, and when drained sufficiently, are fixed by the mouth on small rods, (somewhat like yarn wicks for making of candles) and hung up in large houses for the purpose, in length about 90 feet, and about 60 broad. Here the herring rods are hung as close as admissible, and reach from the roof till within eight feet of the floor. Their regularity and lustre make a very beautiful appearance: fires are kept under them continually smoaking for four or five weeks, made of the dried roots of oak; when being sufficiently reddened, they are shipped for the Mediterranean ports, from whence the vessels return with a cargo to Liverpool, and to the island. The fishery commences in July, and ends in the autumnal equinox.

Bounty on Herrings, cured white, at 1s. per barrel.

BARRELS.		L. s. d.	
1787	1925	96	15 0
1788	861	48	1 0
1789	2616	130	16 0
1790	1878	93	18 9

Barrels,

*Barrels, cured red, exported for the bounty of 1s. 9d.
per barrel.*

1787, to Italy, &c. 2636½ barrels. 1788, to ditto and Dublin, 5462½. 1789, to ditto and ditto, 12,559½. 1790, 6866½. To Great-Britain, 1787, 2074 barrels. 1788, 4435½. 1789, 3015½. 1790, 2747½.

*Herrings, cured white, exported for the bounty of
2s. 8d. per barrel.*

1789, to Leghorn, 10. Cork, 315. Dublin, in 1790, 125 barrels.

In conversation with an eminent English merchant of Leghorn in June 1798, he informed me, that the only herrings used in Italy were the *smoked*, commonly called red herrings, of which they used to receive about three moderate cargoes in a year from the Isle of Man. That they preferred the Yarmouth and Lowestoff ones, but the island herrings were much esteemed, and might, with very little additional care in curing, be equal to the others. Respecting salmon, he observed that they received in Italy, (chiefly imported into Leghorn) from the Isle of Man before the war, from 2000 to 3000 barrels per annum, from 10clb. to 20clb. weight each; and that it was an increasing trade, until checked by the war. That three sorts of salmon were consumed in Italy; that from Newfoundland, the Isle of Man, and Scotland, of which the Scotch was the best. Salmon exported from the island is split, and wet salted, and after the barrels are closed, pickle enough to keep them moist is conveyed into the bung-hole. The smallest sort is the most marketable in Italy, as they are ambitious of serving a whole fish up; and these sell for 8s. per barrel extra. In 1791 the price to the consumer was on an average 9d. per pound in Leghorn.

A society

A society under the title of the British Society for extending the Fisheries, and improving the sea-coasts of Great Britain, was instituted in 1786. This was owing to the patriotic exertion of Mr. John Knox, above quoted, who traversed and explored the Highlands of Scotland no less than sixteen times, and expended several thousand pounds in forwarding his beneficial designs.

I am happy to learn that government, aware of this advantageous branch of commerce, have still the improvement and extension of the fisheries under their immediate consideration.





THE
HERRING FISHERY.

A POEM.

BY A-MANKS LADY.

The promptitude with which the following lines were produced, to a casual request over a cup of tea; added to the difficulty of the subject for a lady's pen, must conspire to enhance its merit: and though I am not at liberty to attach the name to whom I am obliged, yet such politeness and condescension will not soon be forgotten.

HAIL! mystic myriads! Mona's pride and boast,
From Arctic regions pour'd upon her coast;
Whose annual visits since the world began,
Have cherish'd and enrich'd the sons of *Man*;
Your praise I sing:—Ye Guardians* of our Isle,
Deign on my native patriot muse to smile;

* Their Graces the Duke and the Duchesse of Athol.

Welcome, with me, the kind aquatic band,
And greet this blessing to a grateful land.

From hence emerg'd: with other fiends I see
Leviathan, in pastime, hunting thee;
The glitt'ring millions of thy wond'rous train
Attract, yet awe, the monsters of the main;
For thy firm phalanx strength and art defies,
And each rash foe inevitably dies.
Yet still distress'd, ah! luckless finny breed
Detach'd—cut off, and straggling, lo! ye bleed.
Onward impell'd, for Southern climes you steer,
Haply to find some station free from fear:
Shetland and Orkney meet your searching eyes,
And proffer shelter to your suppliant cries.

The enormous mass, now parting, seek repose
In Swilly's bosom, dreading there no foes:
Loch Brown, Loch Maddy, Isla, Jura, Clyde,
(Within whose fond encircling arms you glide)
And Arran's isle, and Mona's craggy shore,
You seek for food and peace, denied before.

Here reader pause:—admire, revere, and love,
The great First Cause, whence all these wonders move;
Who, thus beneficent, most kindly pours
Profuse his bounty to such distant shores.

But say—does local change secure thy wish?
New foes pursue thee still, delicious fish:
HERE porpoise, grampus, tear thee into shreds,
While dog-fish rouse thee from thy coral beds;

Then

Then upward chas'd—the surface aid denies,
 Thy splendid form attracts the gannet's* eyes;
 That hov'ring o'er soon rapid plunges down;
 And countless numbers feel the fatal wound.
 When sportive you, in wonted gambols play,
 And frisking rise and ruffle all the sea;
 E'en eagles dart, light skimming o'er the flood,
 Imprinting talons in your guiltless blood:
 Triumphant then they soar on pinions strong;
 And bear you victims to their unfledg'd young.

Of your approach, if fishers want a test,
 They scale the rocks to seek the eagle's nest;
 There if your fins, or scales, or bones appear,
 The signal's certain, all pronounce you near.
 In various ways, such Providence's plan,
 Birds become telegraphs to favour'd man;
 The finny nations, and the feather'd elves,
 Conspire to serve us; while they serve themselves.

Spread on the moss-crown'd rock, prepar'd and dry'd,
 The nets made ready for the next kind tide;
 The expectant Fleet, five hundred strong and more,
 With sails expanded quit Eubonia's§ shore.
 Then chearful scud, the curling billows rend—
 Tho' first a fervent pray'r to Heav'n they send,
 Uncover'd each—not more intent to guide
 The bark, than heav'n invoking on their side.
 The historic muse instructs that priests of old,
 Consulted birds their mysteries to unfold;

* Solan goose.

§ Mona and Eubonia; different names for the island.

So HERE, the crews, that would by fishing thrive,
Steer to the spot where gulls and gannets dive;
With truth, concluding *that* the ground to fish on,
And leave to pagans—pagan superstition.

This station gain'd—when fable night has spread
Her gloomy curtain o'er the Mank'sman's head;
The signal made—each to his business gets,
Some gently ply the oar, some drop the nets:
This task perform'd—perhaps those seiz'd with sleep
Are rous'd by bursts of thunder o'er the deep;
“Now the white billows tumble mountains high,
“And forked light'ning shoots along the sky.”
Myriads of fish that lay in calm profound,
Now swift as light'ning from the bottom bound:
See, see! the mighty masses upward urge,
And form a dreadful animated surge!
The blaze, the crash, the preternat'ral swell,
Threatens the skiff that floats a cockle-shell.
Amazement, horror, each man's feelings hold,
Sense is suspended, and the blood grows cold.

At home all anxious—to the pier quick fly,
To croud up lights, and invoke the sky—
But, Muse, forbear, and hasten to express
Their song of joy, not themes of deep distress.

The master now inclines his nets to try,
Attention's fix'd—hope sparkles in each eye;
They haul—What luck? the spangled net is seen,
Glowing with glitt'ring fish in guillotine!*

* The herrings are caught by the gills.

All hands are eager, kept in full employ,
Successive heaps now multiply their joy;
Wet tho' the work, no limb, nor heart is cold,
The draught is greater than the bark can hold!
'This soon proclaim'd, less lucky friends draw near,
And ease them of their surplus and their fear.
Now morn appears—the crews as each have sped,
Find schemes of interest floating in their head:
Some steer their cargoes for Hibernia's shore,
To British markets some convey their store;
But eager homeward bend the major part,
Joy in their looks, and pleasure in their heart.
The coast is lined with many an anxious eye,
To greet the victors, and their load descry:
Nearer advancing looming wondrous low,
Their depth announces what all wish to know.

On shore—now smoke in spires ascends the sky,
And 'BELLA* chearful waits to boil and fry;
Home sails each fisher spangled to the waist,
And loads of fish announce a rich repast.

Vapours now, incense like, (if not as sweet)
Invade the senses as you pass the street.
The table spread—Mamma, Tom, Judy, Kate,
With fingers greasy ply the smoking plate:
The father joins—but dropping in a snore,
Dreams he's some inches higher than before.
Nor is it partial pleasure revels here,
The joy is general with a lucky year.

* Arabella, a damsel celebrated for her cooking of fish.

Herring's the toast, through all the happy isle,
 And, when you meet a face, you meet a smile.
 'Tis true, my friend, fresh herring on the dish
 Wou'd leave no Roman epicure* a wish:
 When drest with all our garnishes of art,
 Proud might an alderman play on his part:
 Nor yet would words convey his just applause,
 Silent you'd seek it in his busy jaws;
 But cloth remov'd—o'er port I hear him sing,
 Of viands delicate—Herring's the King.

"Now Phœbus ushers in the cheerful day;
 "Now commerce bustles on the busy quay:
 "The cooper's adze, the cart's discordant tones,
 "And herring barrels rolling on the stones."

Now busy factors cure, and smoke, and dry—
 To distant climes export the scaly fry;
 While foreign marts the welcome bounty own,
 And send back treasures of the Torrid Zone.
 May Commerce, then, still flourish round our coast,
 And England's glory be our heart-felt toast.

July 1798.

* The modern herring was unknown to the ancients; the *Halec* of the Romans, was only a kind of sauce made of any salt fish.



LETTER

 LETTER VIII.

To the same.

DEAR SIR,

I Propose in this letter to notice some particulars respecting the Abbeyes, Clergy, and the Establishment, &c. of the Free School at Castletown.

During the prevalence of Popish superstition, and long before the grant to the Stanley family, several detachments of the monastick orders found their way into the island, and erected an abbey, and some smaller religious houses and cells there; each of which had a tract of land annexed to it, forming a manor or barony, distinct from the Lord, but held of him as paramount by homage and fealty. In like manner the demesne, and other customary estates of inheritance, appropriated to the bishoprick, appear to have been always a separate barony. In all these the Ecclesiastical Proprietors had the same manerial rights as the Lord. Formerly they were places of refuge from the Lord's authority; an abuse that was prohibited in 1417. On their dissolution, the King of England possessed them; they were afterwards held by private subjects on grants, or leases from the crown, who were stiled *barons*, and they still remain distinct baronies.

In the beginning of the statute book is briefly mentioned, how successively the noble family of Derby have exercised a

jus regale in the island, and that certain barons held respective baronies of them, viz. the Lord Bishop of Man; the Abbot of Rushen; the Priors of Douglas and Whitehorn in Galway; the Abbots of Furness, Bangor, and Sabal; and the Prior of St. Bede in Copeland; all which were, in respect to their holdings, to do faith and fealty unto the Lord of the said island, at the general assembly of the whole island, called the Tynwald court, in their proper persons, under the penalty of having their temporalities seized for non-appearance and homage.

But to proceed to a more modern era.

The Clergy of the island are a respectable body, they are natives, and have a good classical education. There are only two rectories, worth about 100*l.* per annum; the vicarages are under 50*l.* and the vicarage-houses in general are but small, inconvenient buildings, in some parishes much out of repair, and in others there are none; for instance, in *Malew* and *Bride*. It is singular that the former is so destitute, as in this parish is situated *Cashtletown*, the seat of government.

They perform the service of the Church of England, in Manks wholly, or alternately in Manks and English, as the situation and the circumstances demand; and in some churches English is always read.

In 1696 an act was made against "non-residence," which obliges the clergy to reside in their respective parishes under certain penalties.

In the year 1739, the clergy were thrown into great trouble and perplexity by the death of the Earl of Derby, who dying without issue, the Lordship of Man (as a barony in fee) became the property of the Duke of Athol, who had married the heiress of the late Earl of Derby. This had nearly deprived the clergy of their subsistence; for the liv-
ings

ings of the Isle of Man consist of a third of the impropriations, which had been originally purchased of a former Earl of Derby, by a collection made in the episcopate of Dr. Barrow,* in the reign of Charles II. An estate of the Earl's in England was bound for payment.

On the alienation of the island from the Derby family, the Duke of Athol claimed the impropriations as an inseparable appendage of his estate and royalty, of which it could not be divested by any right that had or could be shewn. The deeds were not to be found, and the clergy, in danger of losing all their property, and unable to contest, would have taken a trifle in consideration for their claim. Bishop Wilson, in a letter to his son, says, "What we can do with regard to the impropriations, I cannot possibly tell; we would be content to take any reasonable consideration, rather than lose all,"† Lord Derby offered 1000l. a sum very inadequate. The ill effects this had, may be learned from another letter of the Bishop's, wherein he observes, "We are sadly put to it for proper persons to serve the churches. The fear of losing the *impropriations*, for ever, discouraging parents from educating their children for the ministry."‡

The Duke, however, allowed the clergy to take the impropriations, giving bonds of indemnification; but this was no permanent security; the happiness of several families was

* Bishop Barrow obtained a grant from Charles II. of one hundred pounds a year, payable out of the excise for ever, for the better maintenance of the vicars and school-masters of the island; and he collected 600l. for the same purpose among the nobility; and, by his own private charity, he also purchased two estates in land, worth 20l. a year in Bishop Wilson's time, for the support of such young persons as should be designed for the ministry.

Wilson's History of Man.

† See the Bishop's Life.

‡ Ibid.

involved in the recovery of their rights. The Duke's claim was incontestible—the deeds were lost: nor could Bishop Barrow's will, or heirs, be found.

The assiduity of Bishop Wilson and his son was at length crowned with success; the deeds having been found in the Rolls chapel. This ended the dispute—the deeds were exemplified under the great seal of England, and every precaution was taken for the future payment of the money; and a good understanding was established between the Earl of Derby and the clergy.

In 1774 the clergy were made happy by the payment of the royal bounty, which had been withheld for some years.

The following statement will give you an idea of the ground of the law-suit that took place in consequence of these claims of the clergy.

Bishop Barrow and Archdeacon Fletcher, in 1666, purchased, of Charles Earl of Derby, the impropriations, rectories, and tithes, for the sum of one thousand pounds, for the use of the ministers of the Isle of Man, the erection of a free school, and the maintenance of a school-master.

And the Earl granted, by way of collateral security, his manor and lands of Bisphem in Lancashire, and Methop farm, in trust for the performance of the indentures.

In 1735, a claim to the rectories and tithes was started by James Duke of Athol, as right heir of James Lord Stanley, under the limitations of 7 James I.; and in 1736, he took possession of the island, and of the rectories, &c. the subject of the indenture in 1636.

The then bishop and archdeacon, after in vain endeavouring to get possession, or to obtain indemnity on the foot of the collateral security, filed a bill in Chancery in 1736, in behalf of the poor clergy, and masters of the free schools, against Edward Earl of Derby, the said James Duke of Athol,
and

and Isaac Clapton, esq; the personal representatives of the said deed of security, praying to take possession of the lands in Lancashire, and allot a sufficient part to recompense for past losses, and indemnify them for the future to be annually paid.

The several defendants put in their answers; the Earl filed his cross bill against the Duke, &c.; the scope of which was, that the Duke might be decreed to deliver up possession of the isle, &c. In 1751, the *Chancellor* decreed in favour of the *Clergy*; and the average value annually of 219l. 17s. 10d. was ordered to be paid out of the lands in Lancashire, and full compensation made during the years they had been deprived. The trustees of this *impropriate fund* are, the Governor, Receiver-General, Bishop, and Archdeacon, ex-officio: the former is appointed by the Duke of Athol.

In the year 1730, Dr. Wilson, son of the Bishop, proposed to establish a fund for the support of clergyman's widows and children in the Isle of Man, which was the more necessary, as, from the smallness of the livings, few were able to make a provision for their families. To this the Bishop readily agreed; and by the assistance of Mrs. Crow, Mrs. Levintz, (the late Bishop's widow) Lady Elizabeth Hastings, and others, a sum of money was raised and placed in the English funds; the interest of which, amounting to 12l. per annum, was appropriated to that purpose. Some years after Dr. Wilson, assisted by some of his friends, very considerably enlarged it, by purchasing of the late Duke of Athol, the thirds of the living of Kirk-Michael, which he made over to trustees for the use of that charity for ever.

Among the benefactors the following ought to be noticed: Madam Levintz, 50l. Sir J. Phillips, 30l. Bishop Crow's widow, 100l. Lady Betty Hastings, (besides 20l. per ann. to the schools for ever) 25 guineas. Bishop Wilson, 100l.

Sir

Sir John Cheshire, 20l. Mrs. Williams, 16l. Lady Harold, 100l. Mr. Tollet, 5l.

Speaking of benefactors to the Isle of Man, may be mentioned, Mrs. G. Butler, who, in the time of Bishop Wilson, sent large quantities of Bibles and pious books for general use.

I shall now advert to the law-suit respecting the free-school at Castletown.

Among the objects which were to be effected by the purchase of the tithes, &c. of the Derby family, in 1666, were the establishment of a free school, and provision for the masters. The tithes of Kirk C. Rusheen were part of the tithes conveyed by the indenture,

Dr. Barrow then assures the tithes to eight persons during his life, on their undertaking to pay 30l. per annum, in lieu of the tithes, to the school-master appointed by him and his successors; in case of the death of either of these eight persons, the survivors to elect another in his place.

This disposition of the Bishop was quietly acquiesced in, and paid, until 1736; except in case of unlicensed masters, who were paid only 15l. per annum.

In 1695, it appears there was an annual order, by one of the Trust, Governor Sacheverel, on the proctors of the rectory of K. C. Rusheen, to pay this 30l. quarterly to the master of the free-school at Castletown, and so to continue till further order.

On the present school-master, in 1757, arriving from the commencement of the regular year, he received 60l. per annum until 1779, when the trust reduced his salary to 30l. and also for the ensuing year, when he filed a bill in Chancery to be paid the usual salary. Alledging that the tithes of K. C. Rusheen had been settled upon the master, and which were estimated at 60l. per annum, and that was *his condition of agreement with the trust* on his acceptance.

The

The then trust put in their answer, that Bishop Barrow had, in the first instance, no power to endow the school with the perpetuity of the said tithes, &c.; and that the trust had a power to proportion them among the several objects of distribution, as they might yearly think proper. The cause was heard in the Chancery Court of the island, in 1782, when Governor Dawson decreed in favour of the master's having 60*l.* a-year, in lieu of the tithes of K. C. Rushen.

On this the trust appealed to the King and Council to reverse this decree, which was allowed, upon their entering into a bond to prosecute the appeal with effect, and pay the costs if the decree was affirmed, which was the case, and the present master has the stipulated salary of 60*l.* per ann.

The Rev. Mr. Castley, the present master, was educated in Jesus College, Cambridge, and took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1755, and M. A. in 1758, and was fellow of the college.*

* The Rev. Mr. Rofs was academical professor in 1722, but to whom the present succeeded, I know not.



 LETTER IX.

To the same.

DEAR SIR,

I Have no doubt but you will receive much pleasure from the following brief epitome of the Life of the late excellent Bishop Wilfon, whose memory is held in great veneration by the people of the island to this day.

Bishop Wilfon was born at Burton in Cheshire, Dec. 20, 1663, and entered at Trinity College, Dublin; from whence he was ordained in 1686. He was noticed by William Earl of Derby, who made him his domestick chaplain, and preceptor to his son James Lord Strange, in 1692. In 1697, the Earl offered him the bishoprick of the Isle of Man, which had been vacant ever since the death of Dr. Levintz, in 1693; but he declined so great a charge. At length the Archbishop of York complained to King William, that a bishop was wanting to fill the see of Man—that the nomination was with the Lord of the isle, but that the approbation was with his Majesty. The King sent for the Earl, and insisted on an immediate nomination, and that if delayed, the King would fill the vacancy himself. In consequence of this admonition, Lord Derby insisted on his chaplain accepting the preferment, and accordingly Mr. Wilfon was, to use his own expression, “forced into the Bishoprick.” He took possession of his dignity in 1698, and was enthroned in the cathedral, in Peel-Castle, April 11th. In 1698 he married Mary, daughter of Thomas Patten, esq; of Warrington: by this excellent woman he had four children, Mary, Thomas, and Alice, who died young; and
 Thomas,

Thomas, born August 1703, who was chaplain to George II. a prebendary of Westminster, and rector of St. Stephen's, Wallbrook. He died 15th of April, 1784.

Bishop Wilson, with the assistance of Dr. Thomas Bray, founded parochial libraries throughout his diocese; and in 1703, he obtained the Act of Settlement, of so much consequence to the peace of the island; and also the Ecclesiastical Constitutions were confirmed in full convocation, and ratified at a Tinwald court.* Lord Chancellor King was so much pleased with these constitutions, that he said, "If the ancient discipline of the church were lost, it might be found in all its purity in the Isle of Man."

In 1705 Mrs. Wilson died,

In 1707 he had the catechism translated, and printed in Manks and English.

In 1711 he went to London to settle some business relative to the isle, and was taken great notice of by Queen Anne, before whom he preached; she offered him an English bishoprick; which he waved, saying, that, with the blessing of God, he could do some good in the little spot that he then resided on; whereas, if he were removed into a larger sphere, he might be lost, and forget his duty to his flock and to his God. He could not be induced to sit in the House of Lords, though there is a detached seat for him within the bar—saying, "That the church should have nothing to do with the state; Christ's kingdom is not of this world." The bishop has at present *no vote*; but if the island, as in case of treason, should become forfeited to the crown, the bishop, as holding his barony from the King, would then have a vote as well as a seat, *de suo jure*.

Bishop Levintz sat there in his episcopal robes.

* These Constitutions are printed in the Bishop's Life.

§ On Holy Thursday: the sermon is the 73d in the octavo edit. of Bp. Wilson's Sermons, vol. iii.

It is remarkable that this worthy prelate was seized by Governor Horn, and imprisoned, with his two vicars-general, for two months, in Castle-Rushen, for censuring and refusing to take off the censure of certain persons; they were fined 90*l.* and on non-payment, these violent steps were taken; but the King and council reversed all the proceedings of the officers of the island; declaring them oppressive, arbitrary, and unjust.

In 1739, in a letter to his son, he says, "I have been as well as ever I can expect to be at this age, 76; I was obliged the last Sunday to preach at Peele, ride thither and back again on a stormy day; and yet, I thank God, I am not the worse for it." Peele is about eight miles from Bishop's-Court.

In 1740 there was a great scarcity of corn in the Isle of Man, and but for the very great exertions of the Bishop and his son, in getting a supply, and charitably distributing large quantities, thousands would probably have perished.

In 1741 the Bishop printed his "Instruction for the Indians."

In 1743 he wrote a letter of thanks to George II. on the promotion of his son to a prebend of Westminster.

In 1744 was another scarce year of corn—the bishop bought and sold to the poor at a cheap rate.

When Dr. Walker and himself were prisoners in the castle, they concerted a plan to translate the Testament into Manks, but the bishop lived to see only the printing of St. Matthew: it was completed by Bishop Hildesley and the clergy, assisted by the Society for the promotion of Christian Knowledge.

The bishop rode on horseback until 1749.

In 1751 he wrote a letter of congratulation to the new governor on his arrival.

In 1753 he consecrated a new chapel at Ramfay; his son preaching the sermon. He died in 1755.

In

In summing up the character of this truly good man, every part of his life affords a display of the most genuine charity and benevolence. He kept an open table, and his kitchen was crowded with the poor and needy, who were always kindly received. He never interfered in temporal or political concerns, unless particularly called on by the inhabitants to serve them. Queen Caroline was very desirous of keeping him in England, but he refused. One day as he was coming to pay his duty to the Queen, when she had several prelates with her—she turned round to her levee, and said, “See here, my Lords, is a Bishop who does not come for a translation.” “No, indeed, and please your Majesty,” said our good Bishop, “I will not leave my wife in my old age because she is poor.”

He was buried in Kirk-Michael church-yard; over him is a square marble tomb, with this modest inscription, railed in with iron: “Sleeping in Jesus, here lieth the body of “Thomas Wilson, D.D. Lord Bishop of this Isle, who died “March 7, 1755, aged 93, and in the 58th year of his consecration.” At the ends—“This monument was erected “by his son Thomas Wilson, D.D. native of this parish, “who, in obedience to the *express commands* of his father, “declines giving him the character he so justly deserved,

“Let this island speak the rest!”

During the confinement of the Bishop in the dungeon of the Castle, he lost the use of his fingers from the severities he endured.

“But oh! the sad reverse of fate,

“That neither spares the good nor great,

“Not e’en can cherubs paint!

“Lo! Envy brooding o’er the scene,

“Dash’d with a cloud the bright serene,

“And bore to Rushen’s walls the persecuted saint.

“There,

" There, as immured, the good-man lay,
 " Awhile to tyranny a prey,
 " Sat Patience with calm eye!
 " And there too Faith who gives to flow,
 " Oh! Innocence, thy robe of snow,
 " Op'd, through the vale of tears, a vista to the sky."

Cadinal Fleury wanted much to see him, and sent over on purpose to enquire after his health, his age, and the date of his consecration; as they were the two oldest bishops, and he believed the poorest in Europe; at the same time inviting him to France. The Bishop sent the Cardinal an answer, which gave him so high an opinion of him, that he obtained an order that no French privateer should ravage the Isle of Man. And that the French still respect a Manksman, some recent instances confirm.

The Bishop one day gave a poor man, in rags, money to buy a coat at the ensuing fair; the man expended the cash in strong liquors, and continued in rags as before; when by accident the Bishop seeing him, expressed his surprize, and asked how it came he was still in that condition—why, my Lord, answered he, I have bought with the money a very *warm lining*; but I am in want of an *outside* yet.

The following answer of the Bishop, to a request from Lord Derby, will tend to shew that his Lordship regulated his actions by principle, and does honour to his character. I copy it from his own writing, with which I was favoured by the Deemster of the northern district.

An action relating to Hanco-hill estate (Mr. Lace, plaintiff, and the Trustees of the Academic School, defendants) having passed the course of the court of common law, Mr. Lace appealed from the judgment unto the Lord, on which the Lord sends certain queries to the Governor and Council to be resolved. The Governor, Bishop, and Council, however,

ever, were *trustees*; and the Bishop, on being required by the Governor to assist in council, (*according to custom*) upon these queries, he gave his answer in writing, as follows:—

“ Mr. Deputy, I am of opinion that we, of my Lord’s council, cannot regularly take upon us to answer these queries, for these reasons:—*1st.* Because we are all trustees, and consequently parties in this cause. *2d.* Because our most ancient and received laws do expressly provide, that, when a doubt or question shall arise touching the sense of any statute or custom, the two Deemsters and 24 Keys shall expound the same, which, as I am informed, has been already done, and in a judicial way with respect to the two statutes mentioned in the first of these queries. *3d.* For that a precedent of this kind may be of evil consequence, because a majority of the council being generally strangers, and for some time at least unacquainted with the laws and customs of this isle; if the Lord should ground a judgment upon the answer of such a majority, he might unavoidably be led into an error in point of law or justice. *Lastly*; Because that in this as well as in most governments, such as are appointed to expound the laws, or to administer justice, are under an oath to do this faithfully. Now I do not understand that we are under any such oath or charge; therefore it is neither proper nor safe for us to undertake it.

“ I pray that these reasons may be accepted, at least for my particular declining this affair; they are such as oblige me in point of conscience, and I hope will justify me to our honourable Lord; who, I do presume, would not have put this cause upon this issue, had his honour been thoroughly acquainted with the constitution and laws of this government.”

(Signed) T. S. M.”

“ Aug. 25, 1709.”

Bishop

Bishop Wilson was succeeded by Dr. Mark Hildesley, whose various good qualities are spoken of with esteem; the following are his sentiments on his succeeding to the See of Man:

“Although I know it is sometimes said, that a person succeeds with disadvantage to an office which has been filled by a predecessor of remarkably eminent qualities, I must take leave to think the reverse, as nearer the truth; at least with respect to the instance I am about to refer to, viz. My coming after the great and good Dr. Wilson to this see of Man; forasmuch as I find many excellent things done and established to my hands, in regard to the government of the church, besides the example, which by the traces he has left, his Lordship still lives to shew, and which I endeavour, as far as I am able, to follow, though I am sensible it is, and must be, *non passibus æquis*.”

When Bishop Hildesley was at Scarborough in 1764, the following lines were stuck up in the Spa room, and were taken down by him; and after his death, found (in 1773) by his sister among his Scarborough bills, with this memorandum: that he preserved it only on surmise, that it was done by way of banter.

If to paint *Folly*, till her friends despise,
And *Virtue*, till her foes would fain be wife;
If angel-sweetness—if a godlike mind
That melts with Jesus over all mankind;
If this can form a bishop—and it can,
Tho' Lawn was wanting—*Hildesley's* the man.

Under which was written by the Bishop—From vain-glory
in human applause, *Deus me liberet et conservet.**

* Some notices of him may be seen in the *Life of Bishop Wilson*, by the Rev. Mr. Cruttwell.

It was usual to approach the bishops on the knee, but this I was told, was abolished by the present diocesan, for the same reason that Frederick the Great of Prussia assigned, when, in 1783, he published a rescript, signifying that kneeling in future should not be practised in honour of his person, declaring that this act of humiliation was not due but to the Divinity.

Bishop Wilson's Life was translated into French, by the Rev. Mr. Bourdillon, but was not published. His Works were first published in 2 vols. 4to. Then in 2 vols. folio, in numbers. Then in 8 vols. 8vo. The Sermons have had six editions. His complete Works four editions; out of every edition of the Works complete, twenty pounds are paid by direction of the late Rev. Dr. Wilson, to the fund for supporting the widows of the clergy. These Works may be had in the following forms:

In eight volumes, 8vo. his Works complete, with his Life, compiled from his own MSS. and other authentic papers, by the Rev. C. Cruttwell. Price 2l. 8s. in boards.

The four volumes of Sermons, each containing 25 Discourses, may be had, price 1l. 4s. in boards.

The Bishop's Life and Tracts may also be had in four volumes.

Vol. 1. The Bishop's Life, and History of the Isle of Man.

Vol. 2. Instruction for the better Understanding of the Lord's Supper; and Sacra Privata.

Vol. 3. The Knowledge and Practice of Christianity made easy to the meanest Capacities; Observations for reading the Historical Books of the Old Testament, &c. &c.

Vol. 4. Parochialia, or Instructions for the Clergy; Maxims of Piety and Christianity, &c.

In two volumes 12mo. thirty-three Sermons of Bishop Wilson, selected by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

Also, in 3 vols. royal 4to. a most elegant edition of The Holy Bible, with the notes of Bishop Wilson; and the variations of all the English translations, collected by the Rev. C. Cruttwell.

In separate Tracts,

1. Sacra Privata;—The Private Meditations and Prayers of Bishop Wilson, accommodated to general use.

2. Parochialia; or, Instructions for the Clergy in the Discharge of their duty.

3. Maxims of Piety and of Christianity, alphabetically arranged. Also reprinted for the Use of Sunday Schools.

4. The Principles and Duties of Christianity; being a further Instruction for such as have learned the Church Catechism, &c.

To conclude:—As the particulars of Bishop Wilson's life and character may be seen at length in the Rev. C. Cruttwell's edition of his works, to whose politeness I am much indebted, I shall refer you to it, where you will find the concurring testimony of many learned and pious minds exhibiting, in the most energetic language, their exalted opinion of this venerable and worthy man.

His son, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, who was the great patron of Mrs. Macaulay the historian, died at Bath; and was conveyed to London in great pomp, and interred in St. Stephen's church, Walbrook, of which he was the rector, as well as prebendary of Westminster.*



As the connection that subsisted between Dr. Wilson and Mrs. Macaulay, was a topic of much conversation at that time; a connection that, however, did them both much honour; I am happy to have it in my power to illustrate the grounds of that attachment, by the following letters from both, to my much-valued and lamented friends, Mr. and Mrs. Northcote, of Honiton in Devonshire; whose affectionate attentions I experienced for many years, and whose names I can never think of but with the most poignant grief.

* *Inscriptions in St. Stephen's Church, Walbrook.*

Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Mary Wilson, the beloved and much-lamented wife of Thomas Wilson, D. D. she died Nov. 4, 1772, aged 79 years, in the 40th year of their happy marriage.

To the memory of Thomas Wilson, D. D. citizen of London, and rector of this parish upwards of 46 years. He died April 15th, 1784, aged 80 years; only son of Thomas Wilson, late Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man.

From

From Dr. Wilson to Mr. Northcote.

“ DEAR SIR,

Clifton, July 16, 1775.

“ I received the favour of yours, and soon after wrote to Mr. Dilly, that Mrs. Macaulay would be very glad if you would take *us* in your way home, but I find you had left London. I know it will give Mrs. N. and you great pleasure to have it under both our hands, that from a high esteem and regard I have for that dear and amiable lady, I have made her perfectly easy, not only while I live, but after my death, by adopting her as *my daughter*, and consistent with former engagements to my relations, she will have such a share of my fortune, as, with her own, will set her above the world; and I can assure you that no words can express the joy I feel in having it in my power to remove all anxieties from a breast which ought never to have been ruffled. This ought to have been done long ago by persons of opulent fortune, who in words expressed their high veneration for her exalted character as an Historian; but Providence reserved that honour for me. Besides, I have the happiness of knowing that she has all those great qualities of mind, necessary to compleat the character of a faithful, disinterested, and affectionate *friend*.

She has been pleased for some time past to favour me with her company at this place, and I am happy to tell you that she has received great benefit by exercise on horseback, and the fine air and waters of this place; and my charming granddaughter improves every day in health, and every other accomplishment of mind and body.

T. W.

On the same paper from Mrs. M.

“ *My dear Friends;*

“ Dr. W. has been so full on the subject of my present situation, that he has left me little to tell you,

but that my happiness is at present complete in the benevolent protection of the most affectionate, the most indulgent, and the most generous of *friends, &c.*"

Trusting that I have hitherto attached myself to my subject with all possible precision, and have waved extraneous remarks, or the adoption of a luminous and polished diction, to the exclusion of a plain recital of facts; I venture to solicit indulgence in obeying the impulse I here feel, of introducing some sentiments expressive of the high regard those distinguished characters above-mentioned held for my friends Mr. and Mrs. Northcote, whom Mrs. M. visited at Honiton, and to whom she presented her whole-length portrait, sitting in her library, by Falconet; which is since in possession of Joseph Haskins, esq.

In a letter to them, dated Bath, 1775, she observes, "A variety of grievous feelings, from the strange inclemency of the weather, have hitherto prevented my acknowledging dear Mr. and Mrs. Northcote's congratulatory letter; I do not know whether Dr. Wilson, who has not yet finished his tedious journey, has had time to write to you, but he was charmed with your sentiments on the occasion, and wrote to me on the subject as follows:

'I can hardly express the pleasure good Mr. N's letter gave me. I beg, at your leisure, you will answer it, and tell them both how much I am obliged to them, for the regard they shew to you: they speak from the heart: such friends are worth having.'

"These, my dear friend, were the sentiments of good Dr. Wilson, on your expressions in my favour. Hearts who are capable of exulting at the good fortune of others, are formed of the best materials.—Adieu."

LETTER

 LETTER X.

To the same.

DEAR SIR,

A Gentleman asked Mr. Burke what motto would be proper to prefix to a publication on the Isle of Man? to whom Mr. Burke jocosely replied from Pope,

“The proper Study of *Mankind*, is *Man*.”

I shall therefore, without farther introduction, resume my subject.

An old tradition traces this island up to one Mananan Mac-Lir, a necromancer; who is charged with enveloping it in mists, so that no stranger could find it, until Saint Patrick broke his charms.

This person, however, is supposed to have been the son of an Irish Prince, Alladius, and was a great merchant, who, by enjoying an exclusive trade with this place and Ireland, might in that sense be said to have covered it with mists from the rest of the world.

The Norwegians, with the Western Islands, conquered this also; and the kings sent to govern generally chose the Isle of Man for their residence. In 1266 there was a solemn agreement between Magnus IVth of Norway, and Alexander IIIrd of Scotland; by which this island, among the rest, was surrendered to the Scots for 4000 marks, to be paid in four years, 1000 marks yearly. Pursuant to which Alexander drove out the King of Man, 1270, and united it to Scotland.

Mary,

Mary, Queen of Man, the last of the Norwegian race, *Orries*, was driven out by the Scots in 1292; she put herself under the protection of Edward I. of England, who had at that time conquered the greatest part of Scotland for Robert Bruce, who was then in the English camp, and came with the King into England. Three years after this period, John Waldebafty, the husband of Mary, preferred his claim to the island in the parliament at Westminster. But all the satisfaction he could obtain, was to be referred to Robert Bruce, who lived in England, and had the island in his possession.

In 1312, and in 1426, sundry agreements were made respecting it. In 1405, Henry IV. had given it to John Lord Stanley; but Scotland claiming, under the agreements mentioned, their title to the island, obliged the lords of Man to keep a constant standing army and garrisons, until the reign of James I.

Lord Coke observes, that though this island be no parcel of the realm of England, yet it is part of the dominions of its King, and therefore allegiance is reserved in public oaths.

The Lords had the power of giving the final assent to all new laws; the power of pardoning offenders, of changing the sentence of death into banishment, of appointing and displacing the civil, ecclesiastical, and military officers, with a right to all forfeitures for treason, felony, &c.

From the time the Scots first conquered the island, to the accession of the Stanley family, was 150 years, during which period it was five times conquered by the Scots and English. By these revolutions the ancient regal government was sometimes laid aside, and a military and arbitrary government substituted, as frequently is the case with conquered nations.

But

But the last great change that took place was its union by sale to the British crown in 1765, and which, like the union of Scotland in 1706, gave a temporary alarm to the people; but its effects may be seen from the following sentiments of a respectable native:

" Since the Isle of Man is become an appendage of Great-Britain, and its regalities vested in the Imperial Crown of these realms, it may possibly afford some satisfaction to the publick, to be informed what effect this great and interesting revolution may have had on the minds, the manners, and disposition of the people.

" The local trade so long carried on here, to the detriment of the crown, being now totally suppressed by the care and attention of his Majesty's civil government in the isle, aided by the vigilance and activity of the revenue officers and cutters; they have turned their hands with uncommon spirit and diligence to cultivate the more innocent and laudable, though less lucrative, arts of agriculture and the linen manufactory.

" They have lost, it is true, a certain species of commerce of no advantage to the place in general, as but few in comparison were enriched thereby, while it was secretly undermining them, as it introduced a spirit of idleness and dissipation, and from the easy acquisition of spirituous liquors, and other foreign luxuries, was tending fast to debauch the minds, corrupt the morals, and enervate the constitutions of the common people; the gains so lightly acquired being for the most part as lightly liquidated.

" Instead of this, a more pleasing and more agreeable prospect has opened. *Sublatâ causâ, tollitur effectus*. Industry and sobriety have taken place, and diffuse their influence, which we have reason to hope will daily increase."

This "Navel of the sea" possesses many privileges. The unfortunate may find it an asylum; the economist a place exempted

exempted of all taxes; the epicure may enjoy fish, port wine, hams, and poultry, cheap; and the philosopher a place of rest from bustle and faction. The native goodness of the Manks has been too often imposed on by strangers, and justly engendered a prudent reserve; and some slight introduction is rather expected before a comfortable connection with them can take place.

As emigrations frequently take place from the opposite shores, the mode of access may be useful to visitors: you may embark from Liverpool or Whitehaven; at the former port vessels are frequently to be found. The Duke of Athol is the best of these, the others have but plain accommodations; but all of them are safe, and sail well. The price is 7s. 6d. and 5s. You take your own provision.*

From Liverpool to the Isle is twenty-five leagues, on an average performed in two tides, or twenty-four hours. From Whitehaven (from whence a packet sails with letters every

* At Liverpool are generally some of the following vessels trading to and from the island.

To DOUGLAS, the Duke of Athol, professedly for passengers, a handsome vessel, sloop rigged, about 50 feet keel, 11 feet hold, 17 feet beam, makes up 18 beds, Capt. Brew. The Lapwing, Cubbon, has seven beds, besides a large state-room; this once belonged to T. Whalley, esq; M. P. Then follow traders, the Nelly and Betty, Quayle; Surry, Clegg; Maria, Norris; John and Judy, Quay; Elizabeth, W. Quayle; John and Edward, Quine; Prince of Wales, Leaven; Marquis of Tullibardin, Fargher; Four Sisters, Huntley; Margaritta, C. Quiney; Brothers, Christian; Amy, Currin; Peterin, Moore; Whale, Groom; Dart, Slater; Fancy, Hampton; Packet, Carren; Margaritta, Bacon; Anne, Corlett; Ranter, Riley.

To RAMSAY, Peggy, Ince; Anne and Mary, Crowe; Success, Neale; Belle Anne, Vondy; Marquis of Buckingham, Kermod; Martin, W. Kermod; Eliza, Ince. P. Radcliffe, at the Legs of Man, Liverpool, and the Douglas packet-house, has always accurate information of these vessels. The packet from Whitehaven has 15 beds, two in the state-room; name, Earl of Lonsdale, Greenlaw.

Monday

Monday night if possible) is fifteen leagues, this usually runs over in twelve hours. This packet stays about three days in the island, when it returns with the mail to Whitehaven; it has good accomodations for passengers. To Dublin from the Isle is fifteen leagues, done on an average in sixteen or eighteen hours, From the Isle to Kircudbright in Scotland, is generally run in about eight hours, from Ramsay. On landing you pay a fee to the searcher of 1s. 6d. who, then, does not open your trunks, provided they are no way suspicious.

From London to the Isle of Man, the voyage varies from eight to fourteen days. The master of a vessel carrying a debtor off the island without the governor's pass, is subject to a penalty of 10l. besides his debts; and the vessel may be seized until satisfaction be given. No person can leave the island without a pass, which costs only 9d. Manks.

*The form of the Pass.**

INSULA } PERMIT the bearer hereof Mr. John Felt-
MONÆ: } ham, to pass for England upon his lawful occasions, without let, stop, or hindrance, he behaving himself as behoves all liege people, and departing this isle within one month from the date hereof.

Given at *Castle-Rushen*, this 6th day of

March, 1798.

Alex. Shaw.

* By an order, dated Castle-Rushen, Jan. 1798, no passes are to be valid, unless actually signed by the Governor or Lieut.-Governor, nor are to have more than one name, unless a woman with a child in her arms. Passes are granted by Mr. Cotteen, of Castletown; Mr. Corlett, of Douglas; Mr. Clucas, of Peele; and Mr. Hendry, of Ramsay.

I shall now give some account of the Coinage peculiar to the island, and of its relative value to English and Irish.

At the Tynwald Court, of 1679, it was enacted that no copper or brass money, called Butcher's halfpennies, and copper farthings, and Patrick halfpennies, or any other of that nature, shall pass in the island, under a penalty of three pounds, and farther punishment at the governor's discretion; but this act does not hinder the passage of the King's farthings, and the halfpennies set forth by authority, or of the brass money called John Murray's pence.

On some false money being coined termed Ducketoons, an act of Tynwald passed in 1646, adjudging it to be high treason. In 1710 Lord Derby sent over, at the request of the people, a supply of copper pence and halfpence.

In 1733, three hundred pounds in pence, and two hundred in halfpence, were put in circulation; and in 1757, two hundred and fifty pounds in pence, and one hundred and fifty pounds in halfpence. To prevent counterfeits all persons are ordered once a year to bring to the respective captains of their parishes, such copper money to be examined and counted, and the account thereof is to be returned by them to the governor or receiver.

In 1733 the impression was the arms of Man, three legs with J. D. between the bend, and the motto *Quocunque jeceris stabit*; on the reverse, the eagle and child on a chapeau, motto *San changer*; beneath the chapeau, the date. In 1758 the Ducal coronet with a cypher A. D. with the date under: the reverse as before, without the initials J. D. In 1786 the King's head with the date under, motto round it, *Georgius III. Dei gratia*: the reverse as before. These are not coined in the island.*—[See plate ii.]

* Mr. Twisse, speaking of the country about Drogheda, says, 'The brass coins of the Isle of Man are current all along this coast.'

Some enquiries have lately been directed to be made relative to the coinage, but it has gone no farther. By an act of Tynwald, in 1691, legal interest is fixed at 6 per cent. Manks.

100l. English, is 116l. 13s. 4d. Manks.

100l. Manks, is 85l. 14s. 3d. English.

100l. Irish, is 107l. 13s. 10d. Manks.

100l. Manks, is 92l. 17s. 1d. Irish.

1l. English, is 1l. 3s. 4d. Manks.

1l. Manks, is 17s. 1½d. English.

1l. Irish, is 1l. 1s. 6d. Manks.

1l. Manks, is 18s. 7d. Irish.

1s. English, is 14d. Manks.

1s. Manks, is 10½d. English.

1s. Irish, is 13d. Manks.

1s. Manks, is 11½d. Irish.

I shall conclude with some remarks on the horizontal water-wheels used in the island. They are now getting into disuse, probably from the late erection of large mills on the great streams. I heard only of two on this plan, which were said to be, one near Snugborough; the other in Baldon, near Crook Rule.

From Bishop Wilson we learn, "that in his time many of the rivers, or rather rivulets, not having water sufficient to drive a mill the greatest part of the year, necessity has put them upon the invention of a cheap sort of a mill, which, as it costs very little, is no great loss, though it stands six months in the year. The water-wheel, about six feet in

It is said, that the metal for this last coinage was delivered at the mint for less than three hundred pounds, and issued from thence at the enormous value of six hundred pounds sterling!—This I speak on the authority of a publick print.

diameter,

diameter, lies horizontal, consisting of a great many hollow ladles, against which the water, brought down in a trough, strikes forcibly, and gives motion to the upper stone, which, by a beam and iron, is joined to the center of the water-wheel. Not but they have other mills, both for corn and fulling of cloth, where they have water in summer more plentiful."

Mr. D. M. Keele, of Salisbury, constructed a model of a wheel on this plan, and sent it to Mr. S. More, secretary to the Society of Arts, last year. Mr. More was of opinion that the power of the stream will be exerted in a very inefficacious manner; as the density of the still water in the pool will in a great degree obstruct the motion of the wheel, and render it far less effectual, than if that part which is not immersed had only the air to act against, which would be the case, if the wheel were placed vertically instead of horizontally.

But Mr. Keele has obviated the difficulty alluded to, by making the valves moveable on an axis placed outwards, which enables them to receive the full effect of the current; but in passing through the still water, to open in such a way as not to impede its progress, but rather facilitate itself.

In a letter I received from Mr. Southey,* April 14, 1798, he says, "Horizontal water-wheels are common in Spain; I have seen many of them; they attracted my notice by their singularity and simplicity."

In the Rev. Mr. Townsend's "Journey through Spain," (three vols. 8vo. Dilly, 1791) he informs us, that he observed that "all mills had horizontal water-wheels. These grind the corn very slowly, being fed by single grains; but

* Author of *Joan of Arc*, and other Poems; Letters written in Spain and Portugal, &c.

then to compensate for this defect, they place many near together, and the same little stream having communicated motion to one wheel, passes in succession to the rest. These are well suited to a country abounding with stone for building, where water runs with rapidity down a steep descent, and where dispatch is not required."

Sir George Staunton noticed them in China.* I have said thus much concerning them, as I conceive that wheels on this plan might be adopted in this country to advantage, in a variety of situations.

* Account of China, 1 vol. 8vo. edit. Stokdale, p. 88, 1797. For a wheel of this plan, worked with steam, with moveable valves, see Repertory of Arts, vol. iii. p. 403; and Robert Beatson, esq; has just published a treatise on the advantages of horizontal wind and water mills, with a plan of one of the latter, which moves the same way, let the current run up or down. See Beatson's Essay on Mills, 8vo. 1798, Taylor, Holborn. Mr. B. offers farther information, on application (post paid) to him, at No. 15, Great Windmill-street, London; or at Burnt-Island, Fifeshire.



LETTER IX.

To the same.

“Avaunt then, cities, courts, where friends betray,
 “Where malice wounds, and slavery drops the knee;
 “To him how hateful who can steal away,
 “To freedom, love, simplicity, and thee.”

P. PINDAR.

DEAR SIR,

IN emigrating from England many advantages must be given up. Money, here, loses much of its omnipotency; the pleasures of a luxurious table cannot be had without difficulty: markets are thin, and but ill provided, and there are not any butchers' shops. The pigs are larger in proportion than their other cattle, and extremely good and plenty. Fat meat is scarce, and the veal in general indifferent; the mutton is sweet and delicate. But a very peculiar breed of sheep is found here, the wool of which is of a red sandy colour, or the faun-coloured Turkey wool used by hatters in this country. It would be difficult to account for this peculiarity; they are called *Laughton* sheep, and are now but few; the natives use the wool undyed for stockings, &c. and formerly one of the Earls of Derby had a whole suit of it. Fleeces, as well as I could observe, yielded from 2lb. to 4lb. And the price of lambs varied from 2s. 6d. to 6s. and sometimes were worth 10s.

Respecting

Respecting the price of provisions, mentioned page 55, I would beg to remark, that in the towns most frequented, it is higher considerably than in remoter spots; but in all parts there is an evident rise of late.

Poultry of all kinds are numerous and, cheap; fish and eggs are plenty and reasonable. The better kind of fruits are not to be had; Major Taubman's was the only walled garden I observed, and that would grace any place. Apples are not grown in any quantity.

They have no pheasants or nightingales; grouse, golden plovers,* corn creaks, and night larks, abound; hares are comparatively scarce, for the want of cover; cranes, or herons, frequent the rocks. An Irish crow of a grey or lead colour is found, though the true English crow is scarce. Mr. Townley mentions a pied crow, which preys on small crabs and marine delicacies. The *calf* has plenty of the usual rock birds; the razor-bill (*alca torda*) and the puffin (*alca artica*). The noises of sea-birds often indicate a change of weather. The cuckoo and its attendant announce the genial seasons of spring and summer; and most of the small birds are found here.

Furze and heath are used as fuel; but the peat bogs are valuable; these run deep both in the low lands and the summit of the highest mountains. The cottagers have the privilege of digging it on the common, for the payment of a halfpenny per year. It is sold for fourpence a square yard.

* *Charadrius Pluvialis*, Le Pluvier doré, *Buff.* See a description of this and the grey plover in the History of British Birds, with cuts by *Beauwick*, vol. i. p. 329, Newcastle, 1797.

They have no moles in the island, nor any noxious animal or reptile. Frogs and magpies have been introduced of late years. Mr. Edward Christian shot a white sparrow in June, 1797, near Balicalignan.

and

and the best fort at sixpence, to be cut and carried away by the purchaser.

Where the shelter admitted the growth of a hedge, I observed it luxuriant, and covered with honeysuckles,

“To scent with sweeter breath the summer gales—

“With careless grace and native ease she charms,

“And bears the horn of plenty in her arms.”

DARWIN.

I noticed the fox-glove (*digitalis purpurea*) adorning the sides of the roads. Also the *erriophorum alpinum*, a species of cotton grass. I had often conceived some use might be made of this plant, and find by Mr. Pennant, that in the Isle of Sky, it supports the cattle in the earlier part of spring, before the other grasses are sufficiently grown; and that the poor stuff their pillows with the down, and make wicks of candles with it; but it becomes brittle when quite dry.

The *scilla verna*, or vernal squill, is a maritime plant found in the rocks: for plates of these two last, I refer you to that elegant work, Sowerby's English Botany. Having mentioned the plant, termed by the natives *ouuw*, in my fourth letter, I have now no farther remarks to make on this subject.

The want of trees and hedges gives a barren aspect to the island; but it is not displeasing from the undulation of its surface, and the sublimity of its mountains, of varied shape, distances, and termination; whose sides afford a frequent specimen of that adventitious beauty occasioned by floating clouds intercepting the sun-beams, and giving to the fields glowing and varied tints. But it could not have always been without trees, for by a statute of 1570, a forester is allowed to range the forest for unshorn sheep, &c.*

* The Druids found this island well planted with firs; quantities have been dug up some depth under the surface of the earth; and some
some

Thus, though its rocks are not, like those in Devonshire, "fringed with ornamental plants and shrubs;" nor its gardens surrounded with myrtle hedges covered with most delicious bloom;" yet its rugged rocks, and bold mountains, whose outlines are abruptly varied; adorned with the heath, gorse, and fern, that spread over its surface; form somewhat of a picturesque scene; but a general want of trees, &c. for a fore ground, and a requisite *variety* of well-disposed *objects*, render it not adapted for the composition of a landscape painter.

"Yet still, e'en here, content can spread a charm,

"Redress the clime, and its rude winds disarm."

Rain is frequent in small portions, and the winds boisterous; but neither the heat in summer, nor the cold in winter, is in extremes.*

Post-chaises may be had at Douglas and Castletown, at 9d. per mile.† The roads are good and exempt from tolls, but destitute of mile-stones, except from Douglas to Castletown; a duty of 10s. 6d. on publick-houses; 5s. 2d. on greyhounds and pointers, and 6d. on other dogs, with mo-

some oaks, which, it is supposed, being their favourite tree, was introduced by them.

* See also on this head the parochial account of Jurby.

§ The principal inns are the George, Downes; Mr. Duggan's, and Redfearn's, at Castletown. At Douglas is the hotel, Clague; George Wilson's Liverpool coffee-house; Messrs. Ray's, Atkinson's, and Coultry Cannels. At Peele, Black's, the White-Horse; and at Ramsey, Mr. Hendry's, and Mr. Cornelius Hinde's, the King's-Head. Besides these there are one or two respectable inns in villages, particularly at Kirk-Michael, where the beautiful hostess cannot fail to attract and please every visitant. By an act in 1739, the number of publick-houses in the island is limited to 300, at five score to the hundred.

erate statute duty, repair the roads. These, with 9d. on passes, are the only taxes levied.

Salt is exempted from duty; 14lb. costs about sixpence English, this tax has always been odious in all countries. In France, it was a forerunner of the revolution. In Italy, it it caused great commotions; years elapsed before the States could bring it to three-farthings per pound, their present duty. And in England it was first imposed under the idea of its being only *temporary*! An additional duty of 8l. per ton on port wine is said to be in contemplation, and that the island is to form a receptacle for French prisoners and emigrants.

Five rivers have harbours, viz. Ramsay, Laxey, Douglas, Castletown, and Peele; on the north-side three rivulets meet the sea at Ballure, Milltown, and Ballaugh; besides which are twenty-four others of a diminutive kind in the island. These places, with the mines and mountains, should be visited.

A voyage round the island is seldom thought of as an amusement for strangers; but a sail round the Calf is strongly enjoined, but the weather even for this should be very select, to render it adequate to expectation: I was content with a ramble through it. Aquatic excursions of any length defeat their purpose from the uncertainty of time and weather, and prove disagreeable from the convulsive operations of sea sickness: so that, as Mr. Wyndham observes,* parties generally express more pleasure at their return, than either at the actual commencement or in any part of its continuation.

The excursion to the Calf is generally made from Port Iron, from which it is about three miles (vide Kirk-Christ

* A picture of the Isle of Wight, delineated upon the spot. By H. P. Wyndham, esq; of Salisbury. Egerton, 1794, 8vo.

Rushen parish.) Its surface is rather barren, so that I cannot descant on its picturesque scenery; every thing bearing the character of the sublime, tending to raise the bolder emotions of the mind, rather than amuse it with gentle sensations. The eye is regaled from its heights with the azure vault of heaven, and beneath, the briny surface is covered with swelling sails, either impelled with the cheerful breeze, or agitated by bleak winds or scowling storms, while the surrounding surface of the ground presents a verdure, wild and innocent—

“ Just where the distant coast extends a curve,
 “ A lengthen’d train of sea-fowl urge their flight.
 “ Observe their files! in what exact array
 “ The dark battalion floats, distinctly seen
 “ Before yon silver cliff! now, now they reach
 “ That lonely beacon; now are lost again
 “ In yon dark cloud. How pleasing is the sight.”

GILPIN.

Round the Calf you see innumerable quantities of sea-birds, wild pigeons, &c. The quantity of herrings, &c. they annually destroy, are supposed to be some hundred thousand barrels.

Mr. Townley says, the wild or rock pigeons, found in the cliffs from Peele to the Calf, are smaller than the dove-coat pigeons, and of a much darker colour, being almost black. The legs and feet are a beautiful red, beaks yellow; they are sweet and high-flavoured.

The mountain of Snafield, and perhaps the Barrules, should be visited. *Sneeaylle*, or Snafield, is 580 yards above the level of the sea, and affords, of a clear day, a remarkable and extensive prospect of the coasts of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales; as, from Allonby in Cumberland, to Pile of Foudre in Lancashire, 45 miles. From

Arklow mountains in Ireland, to the northward of Belfast, is 105 miles. From Barnamore hill in Scotland, to the Criffit mountains, near Dumfries, 54 miles. And the coast of Wales, from Holyhead to Rudland, 45 miles. Did this mountain only present a complete view of the island, and its various mountains, it would be a peculiarly delightful and novel spectacle. Between Douglas and Kirk-Michael, you pass a very romantic solitary dell of considerable length.

The ruins of Peel castle, &c. will not fail to repay every expectation formed of them; but "frowning turrets, massy walls, and gloomy dungeons, make the imagination of a contemplative man wholly at variance with the beauty and serenity of the spot; and he will think only of sieges, chains, torture, and death."*

I shall notice every thing worthy again, under their parochial heads.

In going from Glenmoi to Castletown, I lost my way; the prospect was dreary, the road swampy, and no track appeared.

"Lo! all around a most alarming gloom!

"A fog of monstrous size, and footy crest,

"Sate like a nightmare, squat on *Mona's* breast."

STOWEL.

What to do it was difficult to tell—at length the cottage of a mountainer presented, but the owner being unable

* Mr. Maton's *Western Tour*, 2 vols. 8vo. Salisbury, 1797, plates.

Peel Castle, for its situation, antiquity, strength, and beauty, might justly be filed one of the wonders of the world, art and nature having appeared to vie with each other in its formation. It is built on a huge rock, which rears itself a stupendous height above the sea, by which it is surrounded, and is fortified by several of less magnitude.—CLARA LENNOX. See page 72.

to speak English, my application was unheard, but by signs I prevailed on him (pointing to my purse) to be my guide; he put me, with some trouble, in the direct road; I pressed a reward on him, but he refused to accept any thing, leaving me to wonder at such unexpected civility in the rudest confines of a remote mountain. To cross these mountains is but uncomfortable at best, and if fogs should come on, a stranger must lose his way inevitably.

The mountains abound in springs, but the water, though good, is not of a superior kind. Of spirits, rum is generally drank, and whisky* is not so scarce as gin and brandy. Port wine is extremely good, and is sold from 12s. to 15s. per dozen: a single bottle at the inns is charged 2s.; but if bought in quantities, may be had for less than these prices.

Economy prevails in household management, and the female branches spin, at leisure, flax; and thus produce excellent diaper, check, linen, &c. for family use.

The fairs, which are not infested with sharpers, showmen, &c. as in England, serve to enliven the friendship of different parts; and the assemblies, races, &c. that originate from them, afford an opportunity of a mutual association of the northern beaux and belles, with the southern.

“ As *Eubonia's* sons

“ Excel in every virtue, manly, brave,

“ Amidst th' alarms of fate; gen'rous, sincere,

“ By glory kindled: may her virgins too,

“ Supremely fair, midst beauty's brightest blaze

“ In soft perfections shine! May Hymen wave

* The word *whisky* signifies *water*, and is applied by way of eminence to *strong water*, or distilled liquor. It is drawn from barley, and is preferable to English malt brandy.

Johnson's Journey to the Western Islands, 8vo. 1775.

“ His

" His purple wings, and o'er the sacred couch
 " His azure mantle spread, as down ye sink
 " In wedlock's chaste embrace, and oft renew
 " The hallow'd rapture: thus may peaceful life
 " Flow undisturb'd, nor jarring feuds invade
 " Your happy hours."*

The ladies are sensible, polite, and accomplished; pleasing and elegant in their address, and of a more domestick turn than the ladies of England of the same rank or fortune. They are also fond of musick and dancing, and excel in each. Fashion soon finds her way hither from the three kingdoms.

" The packet's come, I'll lay my life upon it;
 " I know by *pretty Betty's* helmet bonnet!"

The native charms of the belles, assisted by milliners and mantua-makers of judgment and taste, dignify an assembly, and enliven society, with as a great degree of spirit as any in England; nor do they recur to foreign artifices to solicit love and admiration.

As a specimen of *Manks* gallantry, I give you the following complimentary acrostick, which was sent to a lady of Liverpool, with whom I sailed to the island.

* *Beauty*, a poem; published with "The Sugar-Cane," 12mo. 1766, by Dr. Grainger.



To the Lady whose Name it bears.

C harms such as thine, the Cyprian goddess wore,
 (Heav'n-born and nourish'd by divine ambrosia)
 And wreath'd with smiles the angry brow of Jove.
 Rose-lipt and pout-mouth'd as the blooming Hebe,
 Love feeds the luring anguish of thine eye—
 Oh! how Elysium beameth from that smile!
 Thee, Flora strews the vernal plains to please;
 Thee, Nature smiles to court,—her beauties thine.
 Enravis'd I behold, enraptur'd I adore!
 Rob'd in the grace of innocence and truth,
 O'er thy sweet brow virtue benignly shed,
 Beauty, pure mental beauty, mildness soft,
 Impressing all with reverence and love.
 Not Paphos e'er could boast a fairer form—
 Such Grace! No, Phidias, thy skill could ne'er
 On marble carve such symmetry divine;
 Nor Jove a nobler mind did e'er inspire.

June 13, 1797.

Pit a pat pito cette miaro.

But independent of the effusions of “youthful poets when the love,” it is acknowledged that Charlotte and Julia R. both possess qualities that must gratify the warmest wishes of parental affection.

The natives of the lower classes are of a swarthy complexion, stout, with an air of melancholy pervading their countenances; the men are indolent, but the women are active and lively; they wear no stockings nor shoes, except on particular occasions; the men wear shoes or sandals,
 which

which they call kerranes, made of untanned leather; their cottages are low turf buildings, thatched in an humble style, and the thatch is bound down with a network of straw ropes intersecting each other.

At the principal places are gentlemen in the various branches of the medical profession, and women are now sensible of the danger of having ignorant female attendants in midwifery; who, possessing no knowledge of the animal œconomy, nor of the anatomical structure of the human frame, must therefore be ill-qualified for a proper discharge of this important and tender office.

What Dr. Johnson says of the Erse language may apply to the Manks—"It is the speech of a people who have few thoughts to express: it is not a written language, and whoever writes it, spells according to his own perception of the sound." I have mentioned its origin in page 61. The primeval Celtick branched into three grand divisions: 1. *Ancient Gaulish*, from which no language is fully derived. 2. *Ancient British*, from whence is descended Welch, Armorican, and Cornish. 3. *Ancient Irish*, from whence comes the modern Irish, the Erse, or Highland Scots, and the Manks language.*

From political ballads we may catch the sentiments that prevail. Sitting around the blazing hearth one evening with a number of Manksmen, and rocking the cradle of an infant beside me, the toast and song went round, in one of which I recollect the following lines, alluding to the transfer of the island—

"For the babes unborn will rue the day,
 "That the Isle of Man was sold away;
 "For there's ne'er an old wife that loves a dram,
 "But what will lament for the Isle of Man!"

* Mallet's Northern Antiq. 2 vols. 8vo. 1770. Carnan, p. 24, 25.

When what they here denominate the *trade*, that is, smuggling, was carried on, the access to ardent spirits was so easy, that drunkenness was a common vice, and the morals of the lower orders was in a most depraved state.

“ It is impossible to reflect without great satisfaction on the actual gain that results to the nation from the preservation of the morals and health of persons, whose lives are shortened by the immoderate use of ardent spirits.”*

As this letter is miscellaneous, I shall conclude it with telling you I was at the opening of the Manks parliament, at Castletown. His Grace the Duke of Athol, as governor in chief, &c. sat in state in one of the court-rooms in Castle-Rushen. On one side, was the Lord Bishop of Man; on the other, the Lieut.-Governor; beneath, the two deemsters in their robes, with other state officers, (see letter xii.) The Keys being desired to attend, sat round the table; and without the bar were the spectators,

His Grace prefaced the business, by expressing the interest he always felt in every thing that concerned the happiness of the island, and that it was with much pleasure he now met them to announce his Majesty's goodness, in having granted him (with full power to use as he best thought fit) a sum large enough to answer all the great publick purposes, necessary to the safety and dignity of their government; such as, the erection of publick courts of judicature, forming

* In London, previous to the late stoppage of the distilleries, it was calculated that the consumption of gin and compounds was on an average annually about three millions of gallons. The high price of gin rendering it inaccessible, the lower classes applied their money in the purchase of provisions, perhaps to the extent of some hundred thousands a year, in London alone.

Treatise on the Police, 8vo.
harbours,

harbours, &c. That he had ever the will and disposition to serve them, and now he had also the power; doubting not that by their mutual co-operation and exertions for the common weal, the island would be raised to that degree of consequence it was capable of and merited.

He then laid before them some acts of Tynwald which had previously passed, but which, on being sent for the royal signature to England, the crown lawyers had objected to and returned, on account of some informality in the wording; these therefore he now re-submitted altered, to the Keys. After various heads of publick business were spoken on by his Grace, the members of the Keys retired to their own house, and after some debates, rejected, I understood, one; so amended *in toto*. I could not gain admission into the House of Keys, so that I was not gratified with any specimen of Manks oratory, but the principal and most famous speaker was not present.—Adieu!



 LETTER XII.

To the same.

DEAR SIR,

IN addition to what is said of the House of Keys in the third letter, page 37, I now send some farther remarks, with their names, date of election, and residence: some observations on their laws, and the ceremony adopted in their promulgation; together with an account of the principal estates in each parish.

In 1450 a House of Keys was elected by the people, but soon after they elected themselves, and they continue so to do. From the decrees and judgments of the Governor, and the determination of the Keys, an appeal lies to his Majesty in council. Appeals may be had in causes of so low a value as five pounds.

They were anciently called *Taxiaxe*; and Mr. C. Vallancey, in a letter to Mr. More, of Douglas, (whose politeness I here acknowledge) remarks, that "in the Gaedhlic, *taisce*, is a pledge or hostage; and *aisce*, a trespass. Query, therefore, were they not obliged to offer themselves as hostages to the Lord, for the trespasses committed by their clans, in the same manner as the *Duinné tagu* of the ancient Irish?"

The House of Keys appear to have been always jealous of their right. They have uniformly opposed any thing that they conceived militated against them in parliament.

The

The people look up to them as the guardians of the property and rights; and it does not appear that they have ever forfeited their confidence. One remarkable instance shall beg leave to state to their honour.

So uncertain was the state of property, that in 1643, from the fraud of a Deemster, the people were prevailed on to surrender their estates, under the idea that they held merely as tenants at will. The Deemster and Lord's officers led the way, gave up their estates, and accepted leases for lives of their estates of inheritance; the people followed their example. The Deemster, however, obtained a restoration of his estate by an act of Tynwald, and the people found themselves deceived.

The Keys stepped forward, acted with firmness, and in 1703 obtained the act of settlement, which did away the proceedings and restored the violated tenures.

A List of the House of Keys, 1798.

- 1752 John Taubman, esq; Speaker, Castletown.
- 1767 Wm. Callow, esq; Cloughbane.
- 1773 Samuel Wattleworth, esq; Knock-Rushen.
- 1774 John Stevenson, esq; Largadoo.
- 1774 Philip Mbore, esq; Poolvash.
- 1775 William Cubbon, esq; Balla-Callin.
- 1775 William Christian, esq; Balla-Younage.
- 1777 John C. Curwen, M.P. Workington-Hall, Cumberland.
- 1779 George Quayle, merchant, Castletown.
- 1779 John Cofnaghan, attorney, Douglas.
- 1781 Thomas Allen, esq; Balla-Varrey.
- 1785 John Taubman, major, Nunnery.

- 1788 Richard Symonds, merchant, Douglas.
- 1790 James Brew, farmer, Kella.
- 1791 Thomas Kirwan, esq; Castletown.
- 1791 John Harrison, esq; Cooilbane.
- 1793 Thomas Gawne, attorney, Douglas.
- 1793 Daniel Tillet, captain, Ballenemona.
- 1793 John Corlett, tanner, Ramsay.
- 1794 Norris Moore, attorney, Castletown.
- 1794 James Kelly, attorney, Castletown.
- 1795 James Quirk, esq; Knockaloe.
- 1795 Thomas Christian, captain, Raynoldsway.
- 1795 William Quillin, M. D. Parville.

In all twenty-four.

The above act of settlement passed February 4th, 1703, which, with an act explanatory thereof promulgated the 6th of June, 1704, will be found at length in Mr. Stowell's new edition of the Statutes of the Isle, 1797, 8vo.

The inhabitants esteem these acts as their Magna Charta, as they form the basis of the tenure of the lands and hereditaments, and the true security of the real estates and premises within the isle.

Among the laws of the island we find the following, some of which are singular.

“No action of arrest shall be granted against a landed man, or native within this isle, to imprison or hold him to bail, unless he has obtained the governor's pass, or that there is some other just cause to believe he designs to go off the island; and that any person prosecuted for a foreign debt by an action of arrest, shall be held to bail only for his personal appearance to such action, and for the forth-coming of what effects he hath within this island.”

“If

"If any man die, the widow to have one half of all his goods, and half the tenement in which she lives during her widowhood, if his first wife; and one quarter, if the second or third wife. The eldest daughter inherits, if there be no son, though there be other children."

"If a man get a maid with child, and then within a year or two after doth marry her, such child is judged to be legitimate by our laws."

"Persons beating another violently, beside punishment and charges of cure, are fined 10s. But if the person so beat used upbraiding and provoking language so as to cause such beating, they are to be fined 13s. 4d. and to be imprisoned."

An ancient ordinance says, "There ought to be *Corbs* pertaining to a man, as if his father have a pan, the son to have it; or else his best jack and sallet; bow and arrows, (commuted by stat. of 1748* for the modern weapons of war) his best board, and best stool; his coultter and rackentree; his best cup, if it be wood and bound with silver and gilt; his best chest. For a woman, the best wheel and cards, rackentree; a sack, or else a Manks spade; the best bead of jet or amber; the best broach; the best cross; the best pot or pan."

"If any man take a woman (Temporal custom. laws, 1577) by constraint, or force her against her will; if she be a wife he must suffer the law for her: if she be a maid or single woman, the deemster shall give her a rope, a sword, and a ring, and she shall have her choice, either to hang with the

* By the said statute, protestants are allowed to keep fire-arms, which "are to descend to their heirs and assigns, in place of the ancient weapons of war called *corbs*, and be a full satisfaction for the same."

ope, cut of his head with the sword, or marry him with the
ing." Report says that every complainant has been lenient,
except one, who presented the *rope*; but relented on the pri-
soner being tucked up, and desired he might be let down.
She then presented the *ring*, but the man replied, "That
one punishment was enough for one crime; therefore he
should keep the ring for some future occasion."

Wives have a power to make their wills (though their
husbands be living) of one half of all the goods; except in
the six Northern parishes, where the wife, if she has had
children, can only dispose of a third part of the living goods.
Tradition says, the South-side ladies obtained this superior
privilege, by assisting their husbands in a day of battle.

Executors of spiritual men have a right to the year's pro-
fits, if they live till after twelve o'clock on Easter-day.

They retain the usage (observed by the Saxons before the
conquest) that the Bishop, or some priest appointed by him,
do always sit in their great court along with the governor,
till sentence of death (if any) is to be pronounced; the
Deemster asking the jury, instead of guilty or not guilty—
Vod fir charree soie? which is, "May the man of the chan-
cel, or he that ministers at the altar, continue to sit?"

Mortgages must be recorded within six months; and by
the laws of the island, all mortgagess are empowered, at the
expiration of five years from the date of their mortgage, to
take possession of the lands granted in mortgage, and retain
the same until the mortgage is paid off, setting the lands
yearly by publick auction, and crediting the mortgager with
the rent. Notwithstanding which the mortgager has a right
at any time to pay off the mortgage within 21 years.

In 1594, among other articles to be enquired of at the
then next consistory court, were the following:—

"That

"That the Queen's Majesty's injunctions are to be read in their churches.

"That they enquire of and present if there be any in this isle that do use witchcraft or sorcery.

"Also, all such as carry bells or banners before the dead, or pray upon the graves of the dead."

Their criminal code of laws do not provide against many offences committed in the present times; but I doubt not but the House of Keys will soon "extend to the publick, those blessings which shall arise from improved laws, administered with purity, under a correct and energetick system of police, and applicable to the present state of society."

The annual mode of promulgating the laws, is at the Tynwald hill. This mount is supposed to be a Danish barrow. *Ting* signifies a court of justice; and *wald*, fenced. The spot where the parliament met in Ireland bore the same name.* And at Castletown, the Governor, Council, Deemsters, and Keys, when assembled, constitute a Tynwald Court.

The following is a recent account of the forms observed at the Tynwald hill.

"Agreeable to ancient custom, every parish sent four horsemen, properly accoutred; and the captain of every parish presided over those of his own district. About eleven o'clock the cavalcade arrived at St. John's, where the Duke of Athol was received by the clergy and keys, and saluted

* The Western islands had a sheriff of the isles, under the Norwegian dynasty; but when the lands were parcelled out afterwards by the lords of the isles, the descendants of Somerlade, among barons of different ranks and sizes, each of these barons, assisted by the chief men in the community, held his court on the top of a hill, called *Cnoc an eric*, that is, the Hill of Pleas, where public business was transacted.—Macqueen's Diss. on the Gov. of the West. Isles, 1774.

by the fencibles; he then went in state to the chapel, where an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Corlett, the worthy and learned vicar of Kirk-German.

After service followed the procession of state. The fencibles were drawn up in two lines, from the chapel door to the Tynwald hill; and the procession passed betwixt the two lines, in the following order:

1. The clergy, two and two, the juniors first.
2. The Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man.
3. The Vicars General.
4. The two Deemsters.
5. Major Taubman, sword-bearer.
6. HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ATHOL.
7. The Lieutenant-Governor.
8. The Clerk of the Rolls.
9. The twenty-four Keys, two and two.
10. The Captains of the different parishes.

As soon as his Grace had ascended the hill, he was seated, under the canopy, in his chair of state. The Deemsters then proceed in the customary business of the day:—but for this, and the order of the court, we present the following extract from the ancient statute relating to this business:—

“ This is the constitution of old time how the Lord
 “ should be governed on the Tynwald day: first he is to
 “ come thither in his royal array, as a King ought to do,
 “ by the prerogatives and royalties of the land of Man, and
 “ upon the Tynwald hill sit in a chair covered with a royal
 “ cloth and cushions, and his visage to the east, and his
 “ sword before him, holden with the point upwards, his ba-
 “ rons in the third degree sitting beside him, and his bene-
 “ ficed men and deemsters before him, and his clerks,
 “ knights, esquires, and yeomen about him, and the wor-
 “ thiest of the land to be called in before the deemsters, if

“ the lord will ask any thing of them, and to hear the government of the land and the lord’s will, and the commons to stand without the circle of the hill with three clerks in their surplices, and the deemsters shall call in the coroner of Glanfaba, and he shall call in all the coroners of Man, and their rods in their hands, and their weapons upon them, either sword or ax, and the moars of every sheading; then the chief coroner, that is, the coroner of Glanfaba, shall make a fence upon pain of life and limb, that no man shall make any disturbance, or stir, in the time of Tynwald, or any murmur or rising in the King’s presence, upon pain of hanging and drawing: and all the the barons, worthiest men and commons, to make faith and fealty to the lord; and then to proceed in whatsoever matters are there to do in felony and treason, or other matters that touch the governance of the land.”

The new laws were read in English, and afterwards in Manks: and, after all the business on the hill was gone through, three cheers were given, to THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND GOVERNOR IN CHIEF. His Grace then descended from the hill, and the procession moved back again to the chapel, in the same regular order. After the necessary business was finished in the chapel, such as signing the laws, &c. his Grace was conducted to his coach, and returned to his seat.

The several estates above-mentioned, of governor, council, deemsters, and keys, have power of making ordinances, which have the effect of laws without the royal assent, and this is a privilege peculiar to this island; a circumstance most probably arising from situation, as many sudden emergencies might require a dispatch which could not await the obtaining the royal assent.

“ These

“ These *ordinances* are certain orders and resolutions, which have from time to time been made by separate branches of the legislature, and which have been received and used as laws, and are retained in use and force at this day. They are, properly speaking, a part of the common law, and are in force no further than they have been sanctioned by and retained in use.”*

It is doubted if English acts of parliament will bind this island in any cases but in matters of revenue, and that such ought to be first promulged on the Tynwald hill.

Attornies are natives, their fees are regulated by the statute law, and as a specimen I subjoin a few.

At the Rolls office (by stat. 1734) for entering an action and a copy thereof, containing one side of half a sheet of paper, 6d. If it exceeds the common length of action, for every twenty-four words, an halfpenny. Copy of an action and decree in Chancery, 1s. &c.

Spiritual Court Fees. For writing probate of a will (by stat. of 1748) 1s. 2d. For a poor person, 4d. Granting administration, 3s. 4d. &c.

Attornies Fees. Retainer, (by stat. of 1777) 2s. 11d. Attendance to receive instructions, 3s. 4d. Draft of bill in Chancery, sheet written on all sides, 3s. 6d. Filing and ordering an office copy, 1s. 2d.; attendance at the office to receive the said copy, 7d. Taking out a common action, 7d. Arguing on a trial before the deemster, 2s. 11d. &c.

Small as these fees are, yet I am informed a principal attorney gets about 300l. per annum. The spirit of litigation is too prevailing, fostered by this circumstance and by the promptitude of decision.

* Preface to Statutes and Ordinances of the Isle of Man, by T. Stowel, 8vo. 1792. Douglas, Briscoe.

The present attorney-general is Mr. Franklin.

By an act of Tynwald, passed in 1796, persons circulating seditious books, or speaking seditiously, are subjected to a penalty not exceeding 100l. and one year's imprisonment. To be tried by a jury of six men before the deemster; subject to imprisonment on the deemster's warrant, until bond be given for the sum, and for appearance to stand trial.

This island has ever been very loyal; in the time of the Lord Protector Cromwell, the island under Lord Derby subscribed two sums of 500l. each towards the royal cause; this sum must at that period have amounted to nearly half the specie in circulation. And in the recent subscriptions they have shewn their attachment to the British government by doing as much as their abilities would permit.

The House of Keys subscribed 175l. as a voluntary gift on the late occasion, with the following observations.

" House of Keys, March 13, 1798.

" The Keys of the Isle of Man, the constitutional representatives of the people, warmly attached to their Sovereign, and the constitution of Great-Britain, offer this their mite in aid of their cause: and they feelingly regret, that in tendering so small a sum, there is so great a disproportion between their wishes and their abilities, having no publick funds at their disposal, and being prevented from raising any, in consequence of an influence equally unjust and impolitic, which unfortunately for their country they are unable to remove."

Of this influence, though well known in the island; from delicacy, as a stranger, I forbear to state or comment on.

A view

*A view of the principal Estates, &c. with their
Proprietors, 1798,*

In Maughold,

Ballakilly,* belonging to Mrs. D. Callow. Cloughbane, Mr. William Callow. Ballaglaß, Mr. G. Callow. Ballafail, Mr. Thomas Fargher. Belure, Mr. John Christian. Ballastole, Mr. John Frissel. The Geary, a pleasant house, tenanted at present by Simon Purdon, esq.

N. B. Lewaigue was formerly the chief estate, but it is now divided into various portions.

Lexayre.

Ballakillighan, Dr. Curphy. Milltown, J. C. Curwen, jun. esq; tenanted at present by Mr. Curphy, jun. Glentraman, Mr. John Corlett, H. K. (from glen and traman, an elder.) Loughan-nyeigh, Capt. J. Corlett. Glenduff, Mr. Crow, &c. Ellanbane, Mr. Standish Christian. The Nappin, Mr. D. Tillet. The Grange, Mr. Dela Prime. Ballabrooie, Mr. W. Garratt. Cooilbane, Mr. Harrison. The Kella, Mr. James Brew. The Great Kella, Mr. J. Corlett. Balladroma, Mr. W. Curphy. Balladoole, Mr. Goldsmith. Aust, Mr. Clarke, &c.

Bride.

Ballacowle, Mr. Wm. Moore. Ballyonage, Mr. Christian. Ballamoar, Mr. Corlett. Ballakillee, Mrs. Copeland.

* The word *Balla* is thus explained in Owen's Welch Dict. 8vo. 1793. Bala, s. m.—pl. t. on. (bal) a shooting out, or discharge, eruption; Balacoed, the budding or blossom of trees; Balallyn, the outlet or efflux of a lake; hence it is prefixed to the name of many places in Wales, Ireland, and Scotland.

Andreas.

Andreas.

Ballavodan, his Grace the Duke of Athol's. Gilghagh, Mr. James Brew. Ballavary, Mr. Thomas Allen. Ballachurry, Mr. Thomas Christian. Ballaradcliffe, Mr. J. T. Radcliffe. Ballawhane, Mr. John Tear.

N. B. This gentleman's family have been long in possession of some valuable medicinal preparations, which they liberally distribute to the relief of the poor.

Jurby.

Ballamoar, Mr. Christian. Clerks, or West Napping, which is a quarteland a half, (see page 46) Mr. Clerk. Sartfield, Deemster Lace,

Ballaugh.

The estates in this parish run rather small, in general not exceeding 100l. per annum. The principal proprietors are the families of *Gelling*, *Curlett*, *Crane*, and *Tear*. Major Taubman has also some property in it.

Kirk-Michael.

The Bishop's Domain. Whitehouse, Major Taubman's, the residence of Mr. Wilks. The two Crenanes and Bark, Mr. Cannells. Orrisdale, the property and seat of John Frissel Crellin, esq; deemster.

German.

Lhangoda, Mr. Stevenson, captain of the parish. Ballaquane, Mr. Cowell (brewery.) Mr. Cæsar Wattleworth's, near Peel. Glenfaba, Mr. Cooper, resident in Peel; and Kinner, Mr. John Gell.

Kirk-Patrick.

The estates in this parish here mentioned vary in value, from 100l. to 300l. per annum, and upwards. Ballamoar,
most

most pleasingly embosomed in trees, belonging to Philip Moore, esq. Knockaloe, James Quirk, esq; captain of the parish. Balla-Cofnaghan, James Thomas, esq; surgeon, R. N. Gourdon, Mr. T. Ratcliffe. Ballacallin, Mr. More; and Knockaloe-beg, (signifying *little*) Mr. Corrin.

Marown.

Ballakilly, Rev. Mr. Christian. The Gharth, Mr. T. Clucas, a minor. Ballahutchin, Mr. Kewley. Ballaquiney-moar, (signifying *large*) Miss Christian. Ballaquiney-beg, Colonel Holwell. Balla-nicholas, Mr. John Clucas. Corvalla, Mr. Clucas. Ballacallin, (which is a romantic and pleasing situation) William Cubbin, esq.

Braddon.

Port a Shee, his Grace the Duke of Athol's. The Nunnery, (see parochial notices) Major Taubman. Pulrose—Ballafton, late Mr. Southcote's, now Mr. Bridefon's. Snugborough—Farm-hill, Mr. Wilfon. Oathill, Capt. Forbes. Strangford, the residence of Col. Dawson. Fort-Ann, Mr. Whalley; Ballabrooie, &c.

Oncan.

Howfrake, Mr. James Bancks. Bibaloe, Mr. Symmonds. Beemagh, Mr. Heywood. Ballafoghague, or the Hague, Captain Cook. Ballacreetch, Captain Stowell. 1 Sulby, J. F. Crellin, esq; deemster. 2 Sulby, Mr. Skillecorn. Langehan, Mr. Cowin. Slegeby, Mr. Christian. Balla-cottier, Mr. Quirk; and Clepes, Mr. Christian.

Lonan.

The Balladruma's, belonging to Mr. Christian and Capt. Moore. Ballameanagh, Mr. Mylchreest. Ballamoore, Mr. Looney.

Looney. Balldrine, Mr. Kelly. Ballagawn, Mr. Gake. Ballaskirro, Mr. Scarf. Balljean, Mr. Kelly.

Kirk Christ Rushen.

The principal estates in this pleasant parish are, Balla-ken-traugh, Mr. Qualtrough. Balla-Gawn, Thomas Gawn, esq; H. K. Balla-churry, ditto. Port St. Mary, Mr. Clucas. Ballahough, Mr. Watterfon. The Rounaneys, Mr. Cotchill, Mr. Knightfon, Mr. Gawn.

Arbory.

Balladoole, Captain Stevenson. Ballakeigin, Mr. Kerwin. The Friary, Mr. Tyldesley. Ballanorris, Major Taubman. Balla-kindry, Mr. Harrifon. Ballaclague, Mrs. Harrifon. Mr. Quillin's handsome seat is the residence of the Rev. Mr. Spence.

Santon.

Mount-Murray, Lord Henry Murray, (late Sir Wadsworth Busk's.) Oatland, Mr. Oates. Ballahough, Mr. J. Moore. Maery-voir, Ballacrega, &c. Mr. John Clucas, captain of the parish.

Mulew.

Renoldsway, or Reginaldsway, Thomas Christian, esq; captain of the R. M. battalion. The Creiggan's, a well-cultivated estate, Mr. Quayle's, late Clerk of the Rolls. Ballahot, Rushen-Abbey, with the adjoining lands, &c. belong to the late Deemster Moore's family.

N. B. In this enumeration of estates I have been as accurate as my information would permit. The omission of any name or estate, the proprietors may rest assured, is not intentional. To a card that I circulated to solicit information

tion

tion on various topics connected with the island, it is rather singular, not a single reply was returned; this I trust will sufficiently apologize for any omission on my part.

POSTSCRIPT.

I perceive by the state of the Humane Society for 1798, (an institution for the recovery of persons drowned, or by any other means apparently dead) that the *prize question* for the next year, is “on the means of preserving mariners from shipwreck, pointing out the most probable means of keeping the vessel afloat, and also of conveying assistance from shore to vessels in distress within a moderate distance from land, and when boats dare not venture out to their aid.”

This information will be particularly acceptable to all insular situations, and very much so to the Isle of Man.

When the Manks are informed that this society, in which you, sir, have borne so active and distinguished a part, have by their continued efforts saved between two and three thousand lives from premature death, they will no doubt be happy to diffuse a knowledge of its plan and process over their country.

Permit me, therefore, to express a wish that this spot may in turn be an object of your notice.

Any of your small portable communications or cards, if consigned to Messrs. Leece and Drinkwater, respectable merchants in Liverpool, will be by them readily diffused through the principal towns of Man.

I was much gratified with Mr. Shairp's* letter to you, dated St. Petersburg, Sept. 25, 1797, wherein he incloses,

* His Majesty's Consul-General in Russia.

as a present to the society, one hundred pounds from the British Factory there, for the services you have rendered *them* in establishing a similar society in that city.

“ Recording spirits round life’s altar stand—
“ *Restored* they come to hail the gen’rous hand
“ That rais’d such blessings in his native land.”†

I was pleased with the dialogue of William and Henry, written for your anniversary of 1798, particularly with the above deserved compliment to yourself for your philanthropic exertions in the godlike cause of resuscitation.

I now proceed to give you the best account I can of my walk through the island, which I trust will be the more acceptable, as the publick are in possession of no parochial sketches of it. I was accompanied by J. E. Wright, of America, who is since gone on the coast of Guinea, as a surgeon; and whose attention, skill, and humanity, to his unfortunate brethren, I have no doubt, will do him great credit.—Adieu!

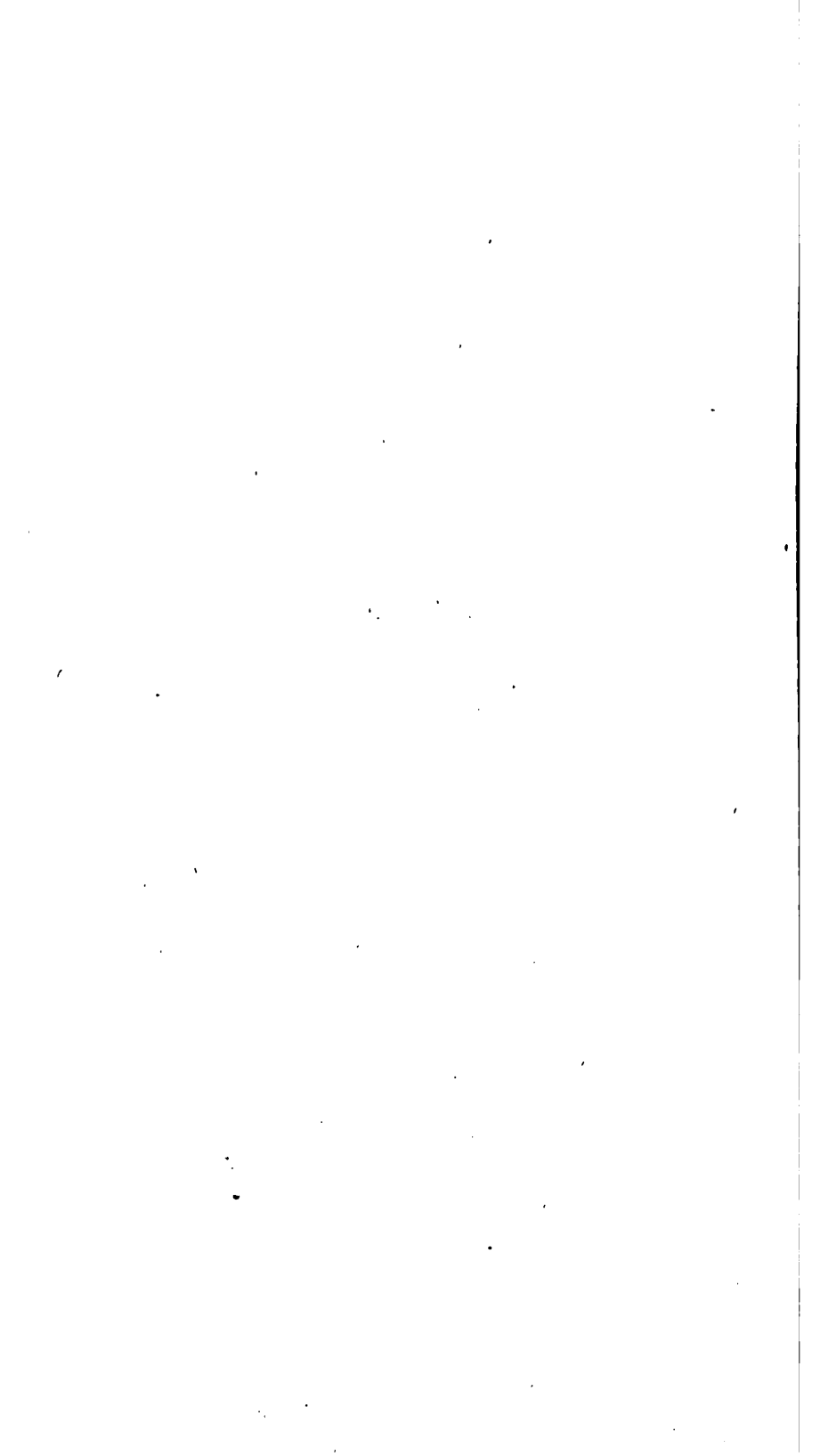
† Dr. Hawes, to whom these letters are addressed.



A
PAROCHIAL TOUR

THROUGH

THE ISLE OF MAN.






A

PAROCHIAL TOUR.



THE ISLE OF MAN IS DIVIDED INTO SEVENTEEN
PARISHES, VIZ.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Kirk Maughold.</i> | 10. <i>K. Marown.</i> |
| 2. <i>K. Christ Lezayre.</i> | 11. <i>K. Braddon.</i> |
| 3. <i>K. Bride.</i> | 12. <i>K. Onchan.</i> |
| 4. <i>K. Andreas.</i> | 13. <i>K. Lonan.</i> |
| 5. <i>Jurby.</i> | 14. <i>K. Christ Rushen.</i> |
| 6. <i>Ballaugh.</i> | 15. <i>K. Arbory.</i> |
| 7. <i>K. Michael.</i> | 16. <i>Santon.</i> |
| 8. <i>K. German.</i> | AND |
| 9. <i>K. Patrick.</i> | 17. <i>K. Malew.</i> |
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IT is generally allowed that local history has many beneficial tendencies. By bringing us acquainted with our country and its inhabitants, it enhances our love for them. Our attachments are proportionally increased with our knowledge; and "the view, or even the description, of the aged mansions or the venerable effigies of our illustrious ancestors, may kindle sparks in our breasts equally favourable to virtue and patriotism, with those said to have been excited by the waxen memorials of the Roman nobility.

"Sepulchral tombs and monuments seem to have a peculiar effect in this way, and the preservation and recording

of

of them is in some measure worthy of publick regard with us, as it was among the nations of antiquity.

"Such memorials often ascertain a family descent, when other remembrances have perished, and may be appealed to as decisive in point of genealogy."*

These considerations, it is trusted, will account for the attention paid to this department.

"May he survive his relatives and friends!"—was the imprecation of a Roman, on the person who should destroy the monuments of his ancestors.

A tour on foot of a fortnight, brought me acquainted with the parishes in the above order; I shall therefore begin with,

1. KIRK MAUGHOLD.

Which is on the north-side, bounded mostly by the sea, by Lonan, and Lézayre. The town of Ramsay is in this parish; the land being hilly and dry, is awkward for tillage, and not well adapted for pasture. It makes less butter and cheese than any other parish, considering its extent, which I suppose is sixteen miles round.

In 1791, the inhabitants petitioned for a new pier and quay, &c. at Cornah-Bay in this parish; their petition states, that "agriculture and the herring fishery, being the only support of the parish, a safe harbour is therefore a most desirable object; the want of which prevents them from attending the fishery, and carrying lime-stones from Castle-town; (this parish being most distant from lime-stones, their only manure, of any in the island) with *that* advantage they might;—that the natural harbour of Cornah has eighteen feet water at spring-tides, &c. but is at present so choaked up, that it is extremely hazardous to the farmers or fisher-

* See Introd. to Collinson's Hist. of Somerset, 4to. 1791, 3 vols.

men to land; who are therefore frequently obliged, at great danger and loss, to run for Ramfay. They therefore pray an attention to this harbour,† and that it may be made a safe and commodious retreat against the violence of the weather, &c. as there are several boats that pay 11s. per annum in the parish.”

The road from Ramfay to the church, about three miles, is extremely pleasant, commanding a fine sea-view, valley, and mountains.

The celebrated earth-bathing Doctor *Graham* once retired hither, and on the top of an adjacent hill exercised on himself monkish austerity.

In 1791 the German Empiricks, Goergslenner and Schedet, visited the island, but their stay was short.

The religious society of St. Bees was possessed of some valuable property in this parish, and a small sum is now paid annually to St. Bees' school, on which account the parish claims a right of sending two boys thither, gratis.

There is a small portion of land in this parish the property of John Christian Curwen, esq; said to be a barony; consisting of a small tenement, called *Ball-Ellen*, or *Ball-Alin*, computed to be half a quarterland; which, with the remainder thereof, consisting of a parcel of *beathy* land, and hough or strand, is rated in the parish accounts to one quarterland. The quit-rent is said to have been raised some years ago from 20s. Manks, to 20s. British, and is payable to Mr. C. Curwen, but he holds no court there.

Of the small district, called *Staff-Land*, the quit-rents or dues go to his Grace the Duke of Athol's impropiator, or lessee of the impropriate tithes of K. Maughold.

† A plan of this harbour is annexed to the Report of the Commissioners in 1792.

This,

This, in common with other parishes, has a parochial English school, generally situated near the church.

On the road side from Ramsay, near Port le Voillen, is a stone of considerable antiquity; six feet high, three wide, and five inches thick, with five raised balls on it, (see plate ii. Other stones (probably Danish) in the church-yard, are represented in the same plate. A similar one to that in Kirk Michael parish lies without the church-yard; and opposite is the beautiful pillar represented in plate i.

Maughold head is a bold promontory, with tiers of moss-crowned rocks on its summit. Under these rocks is a fine spring, called St. Maughold's Well, which formerly was, and even at this day is, much resorted to on account of its supposed medicinal virtues. An old legend relates that it has so prolific a quality, that if a barren woman be placed in the saint's chair, and take a glass thereof, it imparts fecundity; but it probably lost its virtue, with the loss of the priests in whose custody it used to be.

The church dedicated to St. Maughold is seventy-two feet long, and only seventeen broad; this inequality of dimensions is found to prevail in general. The chancel appears to be ancient. The font is very large, evidently made for a total immersion of the infant. The church-yard occupies a large space.

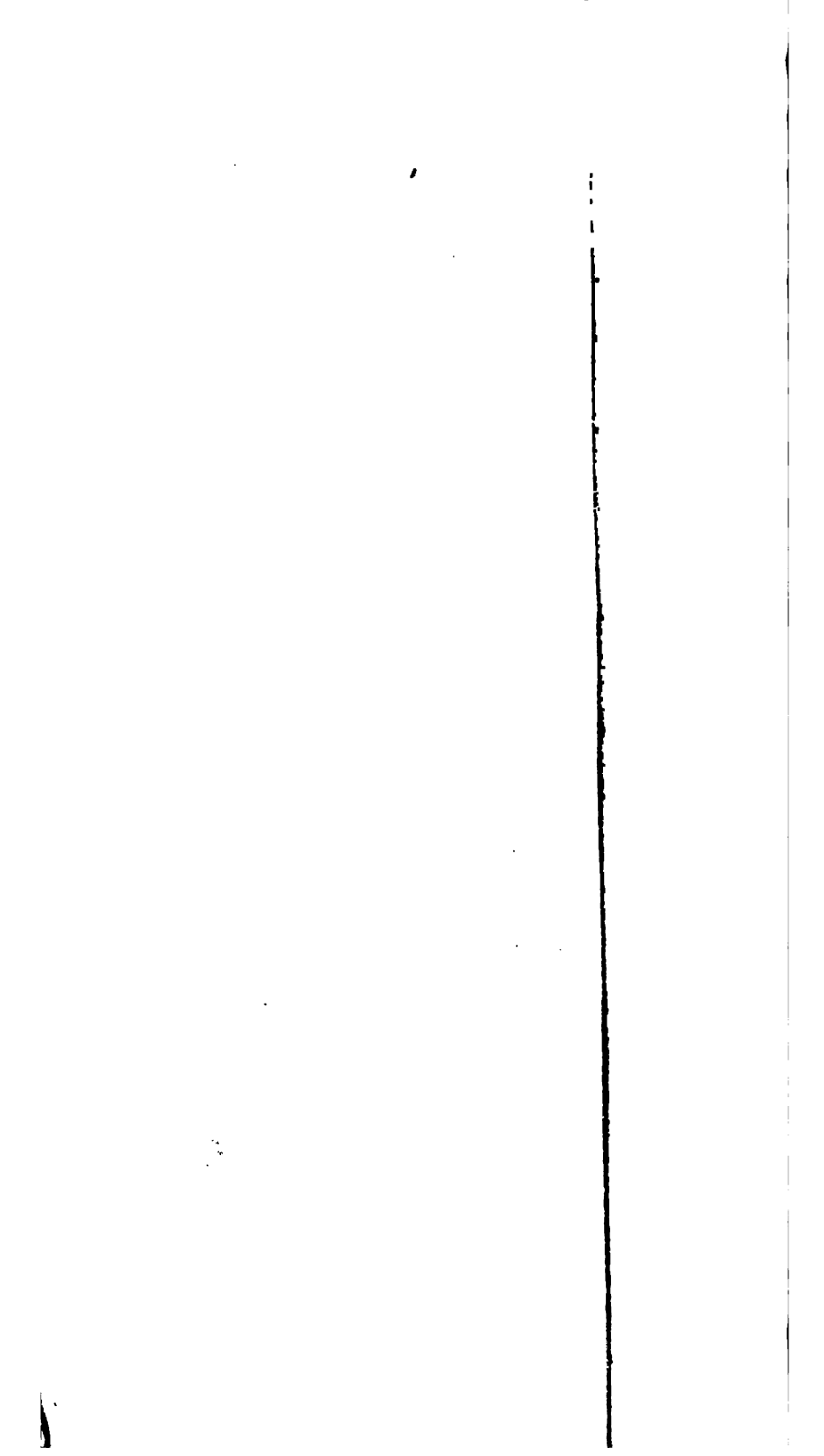
" Here, not to sympathy unknown,
 " Full oft the sad muse wand'ring near,
 " Bends silent o'er the mossy tomb,
 " And wets it with a willing tear."

GERRARD.

During the government of Conindrius and Romulus, we learn, that St. Maughold was cast in here, in a little leathern boat, his hands manacled and bolts on his feet; the bishop received



Ancient Pillar. Maughold. 1798



received him with admiration and pity, especially when he informed him that he had been a captain of robbers in Ireland, and that he voluntarily underwent this penance for his former course of life. He retired into this parish, where once a city is said to have been built, but of which there are no remains visible at present. In this retirement it was that St. Bridget, one of the tutelary saints of Ireland, came to receive the veil of virginity from his hand, as her nephew *Cogitosus*, who wrote her life, informs us. He was elected Bishop of the Island.

A rivulet falls into the sea at Belure, and another at Corriah; the former has a bridge over it on entering Ramsay; the latter on the great road to Laxey, both picturesque objects.

Maugheld fair was much resorted to before the establishment of one at Laxey; it is now but thinly attended.

Vicars. The Rev. Thomas Allen, in 1642, died at Ormskirck. Robert Allen, 1662. Thomas Allen, 60 years, 1726. W. Ross, curate one year. H. Allen. T. Allen, his son. T. W. J. Woods, translated to Braddon. In 1769, Thomas Cabbon, who is the present vicar.

The register begins in 1647.

Among the notices of burials is that of "Edmund Christian, who was sometime captain at sea, and afterwards, for a time, Governor of the Isle of Man; he departed this life in Peele Castle, being a prisoner there for some words spoken concerning the King, when the great difference was betwixt the King and parliament. He was committed by James Earl of Derby, being then in this isle, and John Greenhaugh governor. He was buried, Jan. 22, 1660, in Kirk Maugheld church, where he was baptised." The words "*perished at sea*" often occur in the registers.

Six couple were married in 1732, after which is this memorandum by Bishop Wilson:—"I desire that the vicar

M. A. 1732. 1733. 1734. 1735. 1736. 1737. 1738. 1739. 1740. 1741. 1742. 1743. 1744. 1745. 1746. 1747. 1748. 1749. 1750. 1751. 1752. 1753. 1754. 1755. 1756. 1757. 1758. 1759. 1760. 1761. 1762. 1763. 1764. 1765. 1766. 1767. 1768. 1769. 1770. 1771. 1772. 1773. 1774. 1775. 1776. 1777. 1778. 1779. 1780. 1781. 1782. 1783. 1784. 1785. 1786. 1787. 1788. 1789. 1790. 1791. 1792. 1793. 1794. 1795. 1796. 1797. 1798. 1799. 1800. 1801. 1802. 1803. 1804. 1805. 1806. 1807. 1808. 1809. 1810. 1811. 1812. 1813. 1814. 1815. 1816. 1817. 1818. 1819. 1820. 1821. 1822. 1823. 1824. 1825. 1826. 1827. 1828. 1829. 1830. 1831. 1832. 1833. 1834. 1835. 1836. 1837. 1838. 1839. 1840. 1841. 1842. 1843. 1844. 1845. 1846. 1847. 1848. 1849. 1850. 1851. 1852. 1853. 1854. 1855. 1856. 1857. 1858. 1859. 1860. 1861. 1862. 1863. 1864. 1865. 1866. 1867. 1868. 1869. 1870. 1871. 1872. 1873. 1874. 1875. 1876. 1877. 1878. 1879. 1880. 1881. 1882. 1883. 1884. 1885. 1886. 1887. 1888. 1889. 1890. 1891. 1892. 1893. 1894. 1895. 1896. 1897. 1898. 1899. 1900. 1901. 1902. 1903. 1904. 1905. 1906. 1907. 1908. 1909. 1910. 1911. 1912. 1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934. 1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1946. 1947. 1948. 1949. 1950. 1951. 1952. 1953. 1954. 1955. 1956. 1957. 1958. 1959. 1960. 1961. 1962. 1963. 1964. 1965. 1966. 1967. 1968. 1969. 1970. 1971. 1972. 1973. 1974. 1975. 1976. 1977. 1978. 1979. 1980. 1981. 1982. 1983. 1984. 1985. 1986. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1990. 1991. 1992. 1993. 1994. 1995. 1996. 1997. 1998. 1999. 2000. 2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2010. 2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 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“for the future sets down by what authority the persons
 “are joined together in matrimony; whether by licence,
 “and by whose licence, or upon banns in the church.”

RAMSAY.

Is a small neat town, containing about 300 houses, situated sixteen miles from Douglas, by the Laxey road, and twenty-six miles by way of Kirk Michael; sixteen from Peel, nine from Kirk Michael, eight from Ballaugh, eight from Jurby, five from Kirk Bride, and four from Kirk Andreas. . .

It has a spacious bay with good anchorage, but the sand has injured its harbour; the pier protects the town; but at a comparatively small expence, a new quay, new basin, &c. might be completed: (vide the plans in the Commissioners' Report, 1792; folio.)

An excellent harbour could be made at Port Lewaigue, on Ramsay bay. A quay to run from the land to the Carrick, or rock, in the corner of the bay, would be the means of affording a safe anchorage for vessels of great burden, and doubtless the owners of vessels in both channels would subscribe to such a work, if government would take the lead. The present harbour is very bad, and affords no shelter but for very small vessels. The expence would be about 5000l. to do it completely.

The contentions of the early Princes of Man, rendered Ramsay often the seat of war.

It is protected from foreign enemies by a fort, and several pieces of cannon. The old fort was built about 1648, on account of a Scotch ship having entered and plundered the place. The Earl of Derby obtained, however, reparation from the Scotch parliament.

Ramsay bay affords plenty of herrings, salmon, and flat fish; trabs, periwinkles, sand eels, &c. The

The town has a publick brewery; is the residence of the Deemster for the northern district, who here holds his courts; and has besides a high-bailiff, coroner, lock-man, and sumner. In the custom-house department here, are a collector, acting collector, searcher and deputy, a riding officer, boatmen, &c.

It has a light-house, the lower part of which is now used as a temporary prison; and the publick school-house is used as a court of justice; but by the Duke of Athol's exertions, every necessary publick building, it is said, is about to be erected; and the northern belles are to be gratified with an assembly-room.

It has a snuff manufactory, a brewery, a ropery, a tanyard, and a publick lime-kiln; assemblies are held during the winter; and a friendly society was established here in 1796. The land lets high near the town; the butter is good, but the cheese is very bad, and is so in general.

The chapel, a short distance from the town, was built on the ruins of an old Romish one, about 1706, to which Bishop Wilson gave 5l. It is sixty-one feet long, and nineteen feet broad, neatly seated and flagged. The roof is (as the roofs are generally) unceiled. Service is performed in English, and as there are no poor-rates in the island, collections are generally made once a month, or oftener, in this and all the other places of worship; for which purpose handsome copper-pans are provided.

The church books are in a disgraceful state. The new version with the modern tunes are used, which tends to render that part of the service rational and agreeable.

~~to a chimney to smoke out the air, and to prevent the~~
 In 1866 Revoutly did the warming-pan attend divine service twice
 even Sunday, the 10th of March. But it was only observed, "The
 "warming-pan was the best church-going Christian in the parish."

Hist. Church and W. P. 1793.

Ramsay school-house (which goes with the chaplaincy) is forty feet long, and seventeen feet wide. It was built by subscription about thirty years since; Dr. Wilson was a principal contributor; and an annual donation of 10*l.* is paid in salt, from a benefactor in England.

Marriages are performed at the parish church, unless by special licence, of which only two instances have occurred since its register commenced, in 1761. A cup and patten of silver were the gifts of Bishop and Dr. Wilson; and a pewter flagon and plates, the gift of Mrs. Margaret Taubman, 1746.

Chaplains. The Rev. Mr. Woods, Mr. Gelling, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Crellin, Mr. Bridson, Mr. Christian; and in 1790, the Rev. Henry Maddrell, the present chaplain.

In Ramsay Chapel-yard.

On an elevated monument. "Here repose the remains of Marg. wife of Rev. John Crellin, daughter of John Frisfel, and granddaughter of Deemster Christian, to whom this monument is erected by her disconsolate husband; not as an addition to her fame—vain were that thought! but as a testimony, small as it is, of the constant and unfeigned love he bears to the memory of the best of women, and of wives.

Puerpera obi. Aug. 18^{mo} 1770, ætat. 31^{mo}."

In Maughold Church-yard.

"Mary Christian, alias Keruiff, wife of David Christian, of Ramsay, buried April 17, 1756, aged 20. Leaving behind her an only son, then an infant, by whom this monument is now erected, not from an impulse of vanity, but that of affection which he bears to the memory of a parent to whom he was prevented the singing of other mark of duty.

"While

"While letter'd marble would in vain impart
 "The warm emotions of a feeling heart;
 "Fond contemplation oft approaches here,
 "To pay the tribute of a silent tear."

In Maughold church-yard are interred 14 persons between 71 and 80 years old; 12 between 80 and 90; and one person of 100: some country lad, by ingeniously cutting an o, made this 180, until the vicar rectified it.

The name of *Christian* is very common in the island; in Ramsay, and in this parish, are near 200 persons of that name, reckoning females and children,

KIRK CHRIST LEZAYRE.

The church of Lezayre is situated two miles from Ramsay, on the road from thence to Kirk Michael. It is a compound-word of Lez, French, and ayre, being one of the three parishes in the ayre sheading—taking its name from the point of Ayrie, that being the extremest point of it towards the north. This parish is so extensive, that it is embraced by Kirk Michael, Ballaugh, Jurby, Andreas, Bride, Maughold, Lonan, Onchan, and Braddan; it is therefore almost an inland parish, the east end only joining the sea, about two miles north of Ramsay: the shore being flat and sandy, affords nothing remarkable.

In appearance this parish varies greatly; some part being quite flat, other hilly; some rocky, and a great part mountainous. Trees thrive, especially under that extensive range of hills that run east and west through the parish; they consist mostly of ash, some fir, asp, &c. The soil varies, likewise, from sand and gravel to clay and turfy strata, and many parts

parts are not without a fine loam. The proportion of arable is greater than meadow land. The mountains afford heath; and as well as the low fenny land, termed here the Curragh, have plenty of peat bogs of an excellent sort.

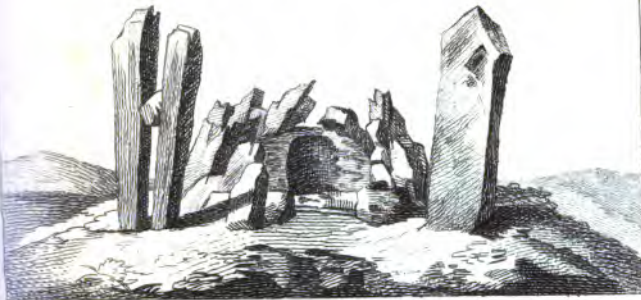
There are three hamlets: Church-town, near the church. Bally-mannagh, in a vale between Primrose-hill and the Carrac-hill, to the south of the main road from Ramsay to Kirk Michael; and Sulby, on the borders of the same.

Two rivers take their rise in and run through the parish, viz. Sulby river which rises from Snafield, winding down Glion-moor, and meeting the sea at Ramsay. And Milntown river, which runs through Glion-auldin, and joins Sulby river half a mile above Ramsay. Some parts lying to the north of the main river, are subject to inundations by the rising of floods, especially at Spring tides, which flow upwards of two miles above Ramsay. The glions, gills, or valleys, afford fine echoes; on the north-side of Skie-hill there is a remarkable one.

There are three bridges, Sulby, Milntown, and Ramsay, which are supported by the publick; an act having passed in 1739, to levy a poll-tax of 1d. for building them. The latter has three arches, 29½ feet each wide; it is 180 feet long, and 12 broad, and leads to the parishes of Bride and Andreas. The others are on the great road to Kirk Michael. They are built of stone from the adjacent quarries.

There are six corn, four tucking, and two flax mills in this parish; several stone quarries, and some yielding slate. A lead mine at Glion-auldin produced ore some years since, but is now neglected. There is no particular publick manufacture, but most families make linen for domestick uses; Glion-auldin was famous for its fruff, which the inhabitants manufacture themselves with stone hand-mills. This retired village makes a pretty appearance from the rocks
around

The Cloven Stones near Laxey.

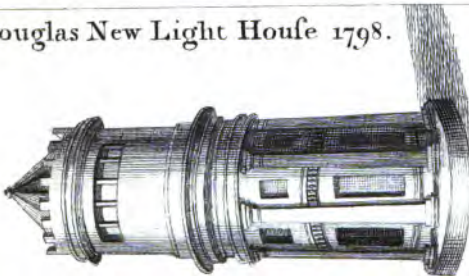


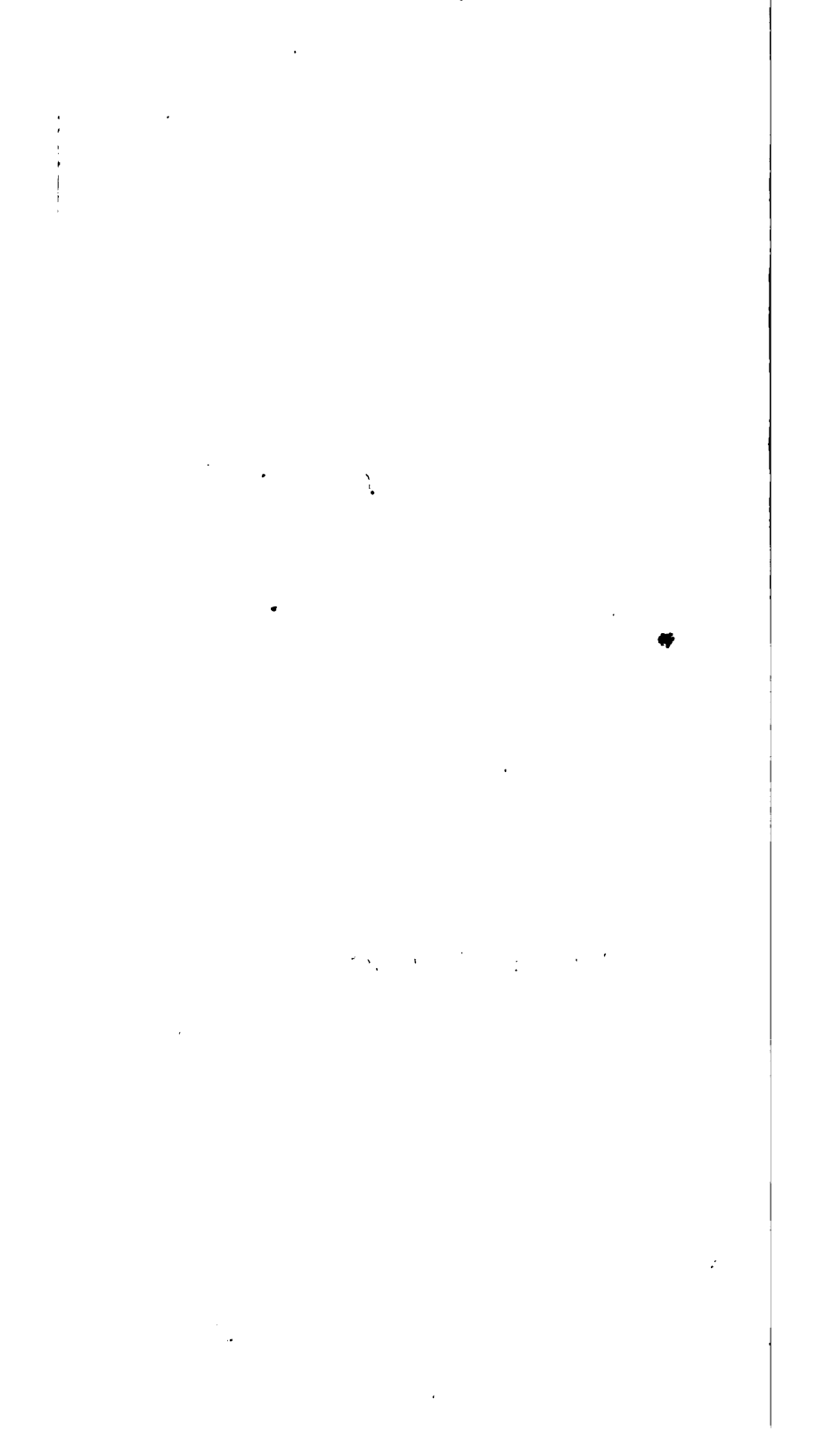
Ground Plan of Castle Ruthen.

- 1. *Inner ward ruins.*
- 2. *Chapel ruins.*
- 3. *Barracks.*
- 4. *Stables.*
- 5. *Court Room.*
- 6. *Gaol.*
- 7. *Ditch.*
- 8. *Redoubt ruins.*



Douglas New Light House 1798.





around it—if a little more regular, you might fancy it an Indian village. Sycamores thrive in it.

“Where the wide heath in purple pride extends,
 “And scatter’d gorse its golden lustre lends,
 “Clos’d in a green recess, unenvied lot,
 “The blue smoke rises from the turf-built cot.”

This, and the villages before noticed, will be worthy the attention of a contemplative stranger; here he will perceive that happiness may reside clothed in a retired garb, and far distant from the refined luxuries of modern dissipation.

There are some remarkable springs, particularly John Caley’s well, and Chibber-launch. The manures are lime, marl, and shell-sand, which is brought from Scotland, and sold, at about 6s. British per ton, out of the vessels.

The names of the mountains are, Snafield, the highest in the island, Penny-Pot, Slieu-coar, and North-Barule; these are the principal. Baare-ool, in Manks, signifies the top of an apple, from whence this mountain, rising to a head like it, takes its name; from accurate observations, I have been informed it is only five feet below Snafield, which is 580 yards above the level of the sea.

“When I go to the mount called Barrool, (says the Earl of Derby, who was beheaded in the time of the civil war) and turning me round, see England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales; I think strange, so fruitlessly, to see so many kingdoms at once, (which no place, I think, in any nation that we know of under heaven, can afford such a prospect of) and to have such little profit by them.”

Some silver coins, urns, skeletons, &c. have been dug up in various parts of the parish. Tradition speaks of there having been a burying-ground and chapel on Skie-hill, under which battles were fought in the early periods of history.

This

This parish is divided into the East and West districts, which supply each a captain to the militia.

It has two fairs, both held at Sulby Claddagh; the one on Tuesday after Trinity Sunday; the other on the 24th of June; for linen and woollen cloths, stuffs, hats, wooden vessels, fishing-nets, cattle, &c. These fairs used to be held near the church, but (at the instance of the Rev. Mr. Curghey) have for these fifty years past been held as above, which is about four miles from Ramslay, under Primrose-Hill; or, as it is called in Manks, *Cronk Shammark*; from the top of which you have a most beautiful view of the sea from Maughold head nearly to Peel, and of a fine extensive champaigne country. The village under it looks peculiarly beautiful.

The quarterlands, called the Grange, formerly belonged to the abbot, and are subject to pay several customs, boon days,* &c.

The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity; is eighty-six feet long and twenty broad. The chancel is flagged, floored, and carpeted within the rails. An ancient stone figure is placed over the chancel window on the outside. The roof is covered and plastered.

Vicars; Rev. Rich. Fox, Samuel Robinson. Robert Parr, vicar-general, 1713. Henry Allen, 1728. William Bridson, 1730. Matthias Curghey, v. g. 1761. John Gill, 1773. Rev. Thomas Corlett, the present vicar.

The church and chancel were rebuilt and enlarged in 1704; Bishop Wilson gave 5l. to it, and 3l. towards the school-house; and in 1722, with Dr. Crow, bishop of

* Boon days were formerly due for the repair of the garrisons, for the honour and safety of the island.

Cloyne, added a small estate of his to the glebe, to which it is joined. In 1715 he gave 5l. to the school-house at Sulby.

The old register, mutilated and imperfect, begins 1636. From 1696 to 1715 inclusive, the baptisms were 754; 164 couples were married; and 436 persons were buried. From 1755 to 1774 inclusive, another period of twenty years, 851 were baptized; 222 couples were married; and 554 persons buried. In the old register is this curious memorandum; "That one Rob. Cottier's wife was delivered of a child, which was baptized upon the Monday, and she came to the church to be churched upon the Wednesday next after; and after returning home she fell in labour, and was delivered of another child, and came to be churched upon the Saturday next after, in the same week: churched twice in one week. This I testify to be truth. Edward Crow, minister."

"In 1667, Samuel Carrett, son to Donald a Vallan, *believe* the Burne, buried 25th of May: my godson, (and a flourblade) yet died, Samuel Robinson being then minister.

Inscribed on Brass in the Chancel.

Here lyeth interred the body of Mrs. Margetet, daughter to Peter Heywood, of Heywood in the countie of Lancaster, esq; by his wife Alice, daughter of John Greenhalgh, of Brannelfom, in the same countie, esq; and governor of this Isle of Man many yeares; she was wife to Captain John Garrett, of Sulby, and left issue by him one sonne and three daughters, viz. John, Mary, Alice, and Elizabeth, and died Jan. 16, and buried the 19th, A. D. 1669.

On a flat Brass Plate, annexed.

The above John Garrett, Captain of Sulby, died 1692, aged 29 years; also his granddaughter-in-law, Elizabeth, daughter

daughter of William Sutcliffe, of Stansfield-hall within Halifax vicarage, by his wife Grace Gibson, of Briggroyd, wife of John Garrett, the fifth of Balabroy, died 13th of March, 1745, aged 40 years; with four of her children, who died in their minority, and left issue, Elizabeth, Ann, Margaret, Philip, William, Evan and Alice.

1. Arms; (colours not marked) a bend between bend-lets, charged with three roses; impaling, a bend engrailed charged with three bugle-horns. 2. A field, cross saltire, charged with a helmet; sinister, as dexter above.

John Curghey, of Colbane, buried Feb. 8th, 1699; also Jane his wife, buried May 15, 1713.

In the church-yard are, among other, flat tombs to the memory of John Hodshon, of Witton in Durham, who died Feb. 18, 1729, aged 34. James Christian, of London, who died July 5th, 1778, aged 74. Joseph Bacon, of Staward in Northumberland, esq; who died May 14, 1728, aged 34. And on a tomb inclosed within iron rails, "Jean Kirkpatrick, wife of John Kirkpatrick, merchant in Ramsay, who died Oct. 26, 1766, aged 24: to whose memory this stone, as a proof of the sincerest regard, and a sacred tribute to worth and innocence, is erected by her disconsolate husband.

" Quam veniente die, quam decedente requiro
" Et meam moriens reminiscer uxorem."

In Lezayre church-yard are buried thirty-two persons between 71 and 80 years old; seven between 81 and 88; and one of 96. A poor woman is now living in the parish who has entered her 100th year.

Godred, the son of Olave, endowed a small plantation of the Cistercian order of Monks at Mirefcoge, which is conjectured to be Ballamona in this parish; they were afterwards incorporated with those of Rushen. The

The chain of mountains that run through this parish appear like cliffs, which formerly the sea approached. Mr. Wansey, of Salisbury, in his *Tour through America*,* mentions a very similar range at Newhaven, that indicate the like appearance, though now about three miles from the shore.

"In this blest isle,
 "Or chance, or industry, in after-times
 "May great improvements make; but short, as yet,
 "Of due perfection."

KIRK BRIDE.

Kirk Bride is about five miles from Ramsey, the most northern parish in the island; it is a small parish bounded by the sea on the north and east, by Andreas on the west, and Lezayre on the south. The point of Ayre† is in this parish, being an extensive bed of sand, at the end of which the currents meeting form a large vortex.

Near the road is a high mount surrounded with stones, called Croncyebollen, probably a sepulchral tumulus, where

"In his narrow house
 "Some warrior sleeps below: his gallant deeds
 "Haply at many a solemn festival
 "The bard has harp'd; but perish'd is the song
 "Of praise, as o'er these bleak and barren downs
 "The wind that passes, and is heard no more."

SOUTHEY.

* Journal of an excursion to the United States of North-America in 1794, 8vo. and 12mo. Easton, Salisbury, 1797.

† Ahre, Irish, signifying thin or shallow, as applied to water.

These,

These, with the white stone on the hill near the shore, on the estate of Shalag, and the ruins of a chapel, are worthy of notice. The monuments of the Danes are distinguishable from the tumuli of the Romans by having a broader basis in proportion to their height; but it does not appear that the Romans were ever in this island.

There are no poor, properly speaking, in the parish; but the poor's fund, which is about 20l. principal money, was mostly called on by wandering paupers; though within these two years some regulations have been made to confine the poor to their own limits.

The parochial library is large, and a catalogue of it is delivered to every minister as they succeed in all the parishes. These, and parochial or petty schools, are established throughout the island. The libraries were introduced by Bishop Wilson and Dr. Bray, by whose advice and assistance this excellent institution was undertaken. Dr. Bray died in 1729, he continued as long as he lived to supply books. Law's Christian Perfection was supplied by Mr. S. Hales, of Teddington, near Hampton-Court, who gave 50l. worth of books for general distribution among the poor. The schools were established by Bishop Wilson; and in 1740 Lady Elizabeth Hastings left to them 20l. per ann. for ever.

The creek called *Port Crayfish* is in this parish. "By creek is not to be understood, what is its essence in the language and sense of the Custom-House department, viz. having officers stationed to perform certain branches of business." It has two fairs, one in February, the other in May; but as most fairs depend on moveable feasts, they may not always fall in the same months precisely.

The church is fifty-four feet by sixteen, having a few small windows on one side only, with an uncoiled roof, and a small bell, rung on the outside; it is badly seated: indeed many

many churches on the north side are, as to seats, &c. much in want of renovation; on the south side they are in a better general state.

The present copper pans, for collections in the church, appear by the inscription to have been the rector's gift in 1786.

The school-house adjoins the church-yard, the master's salary is about 4l. British per annum. Opposite the church gate is an ancient cross.

The gallery has a handsome painted front, with Bishop Hyldesley's arms on it, and inscribed, "This gallery erected A. D. 1772, by favour of the R^t. Rev. M. S. M." Over the chancel door are figures of our first parents in stone. On an upright stone in the chancel is an inscription to Dorotica Curghey, wife to Matthias Curghey, rector of this parish, buried April 20, 1749, aged 79. M. C. rector buried Jan. 31, 1754, aged 85.

There is no house belonging to the rectory, and only about an acre of glebe for a garden. The present rector, who is also vicar-general, farms Ballakilly estate.

Former rectors:—the Rev. John, Robert, and ——— Farr, were succeeded by the Rev. John Curghey, Rev. Mr. Millrea, Rev. Philip Moore, and the Rev. Wm. Lucas, the present rector, and vicar-general.

The register begins in 1693.

In 1791 the Duke of Athol gave 5l. British to the poor of this parish, in memory of the Dutchess deceased. In Bride church-yard are the ages of 73, 74, 77, 79, and 84.

The cheapness and readiness of access to stone, induce the natives to honour the ashes of the dead. As my friend, John Edward Wright, of America, sat on an uninscribed stone, he wrote extempore with his pencil the following stanzas,

stanzas, which, from the circumstance and spot, claim an introduction in this place:—

*Lines on seeing a plain uninscribed Stone in Kirk Bride
Church-Yard.*

Here lies, whom no superb inscriptions grace,
No splendid pile, no mausoleum near,
T'o speak these ashes born of noble race:
Th' unletter'd stone shews humble nature here.

Sleep on, departed manes, quiet rest—
Heav'n's gates receive alike the poor and great!
While here on earth, if virtue sway'd thy breast,
Where'er thou art, the blest rewards await.

Perhaps thou wert some faithful honest soul,
Though poverty and pain had forely press'd;
Perhaps no sordid views could e'er controul,
Or keep thy little from a friend distress'd.

If so, though here thy dust unmotic'd lies,
Thy soul in heav'nly splendor sits enthron'd;
The soft ring choirs shall greet thee in the skies,
Nor ask thee once what riches thou hast own'd.

Perhaps thou wert some genius unreveal'd,
Some Newton, or some fav'rite of the muse:
Alas! that cruel penury conceal'd,
And meanly conquer'd, nature's noble views:

Perhaps thou wert an unknown wanderer here,
Whom better lot had mark'd in earlier years;
But adverse fortune gave a stroke severe,
And left thee to depart in beggar's tears.

Too

Too oft 'tis merit's fate to be distress'd!
 But still thou would'st not unlamented die;
 The tender heart would pity as it pass'd,
 The feeling muse would turn and heave a sigh!

In remote parishes like Bride, the service is generally in the Manks language; in some, English once a month; in others alternately.

Banns are seldom published in this island, the Bishop having the power to grant special licences, which in England is confined to the see of Canterbury. A special licence does not cost 40s. and the common licence is only five shillings.

By the returns of inhabitants, it will be seen that the increase here is less than in any other parish, at the several respective periods. The population of the island in general is excessive: it is no uncommon thing for fourteen to be grown up in one family. But in general, except the eldest son and daughter, the whole are obliged to quit the island to gain their bread, and seldom return. This accounts, partly, for the disproportions between the baptisms and burials.

The churches, in general, are in a remote corner of the parish; Bride being a small parish feels this inconvenience as little as any.

This church overlooks the point of Ayre, and commands a full view of the noble extensive bay of Ramsay, and of the fine bold shore from that town and harbour to the promontory of Maughold. The porpoise is often seen playing in this bay. The monster from which we "now turn with loathing, was eaten with avidity by the old English epicure.*

* See Warner's *Antiquitates Culinarie*, or curious tracts relating to ancient cookery, 4to. Blamire, 1791.

Ancient cookery exhausted all its art in mixing sauces for this delectable morceau; and there was no entertainment of any magnificence until the sixteenth century, at which the porpoise, either bodily or in junks, did not find a respectable place."



KIRK ANDREAS

Is a rectory and archdeaconry; bounded by the sea on the north, Lezayre on the south, Bride on the east, and Jarby on the west.

This parish is flat and devoid of mountains, as are most of the northern parishes beyond the range of promontories described as running through Lezayre. This flat tract affords much and excellent peat, and is termed the *Curragh*; but by drains, and the fine marl found in this parish, the crops are rendered firm and good.

Of curiosities in this parish, may be mentioned the ancient fort behind Mr. Christian's, at Ballachurry,* which,

* This noble old camp Mr. Townley thinks is not older than Charles I. This conjecture he grounds on having seen several similar to this formed during the civil war; he therefore thinks it was formed when the troops of the Lord Protector Cromwell were in the island. It is the most complete of any of that time, and the situation is a most eligible one, upon a small natural eminence, in a very level district. There are four noble bastions at the four corners, and it is surrounded with a wet fosse of very ample dimensions. The internal square for the troops to encamp upon, is a fine level piece of ground, sunk so much below the bastions and curtains as effectually to secure the troops within from any outward attack by fire-arms. There is not the least breach in the works. Ballachurry is a very pretty situation, rendered pleasant by some charming plantations made by Mr. Christian within memory, and which thrive well.

though

though modern compared with the various Druidical and Danish remains, may yet be esteemed a great curiosity. Besides this, there are, the Cabal Druaig, the remains of an old chapel, and several tumuli.

The church is dedicated to St. Andrew, and is one of the oldest in the island; fifty-three feet in length, and eighteen in width. The inside is too primitive for modern comfort, and the whole too ruinous for its liberal endowments.

We trust the Archdeacon, Lord George, and his Grace the Duke, will gratify the parishioners in the very necessary erection of a new temple of worship.

The parochial school is supported out of Queen Ann's bounties, and the impropriate fund.

Lanemore and Rue Point creeks are in this parish.

There are two poor funds, amounting both to about 20*l.* per annum. One for distressed farmers; the other for the parish poor.

The register begins 1666. A *N. B.* at the beginning of it says, "The old church registry is much defaced, torn, and abused, which was mended by Sir John Huddleston, curate of Kirk Andreas, under the Rev. Jonathan Fletcher, archdeacon of this isle, and chaplain to the Earl of Derby; which is transcribed and writ in this new registry, as far as the names could be read and understood (beginning in 1666, after the restoration of the royal family, six years) by me Charles Wattleworth."

In Andreas church-yard are interred six persons between 72 and 75; and four persons between 82 and 88. Here is a handsome tomb to the memory of the Rev. Wm. Mylrea, archdeacon of this isle, and rector of this parish 27 years. He died Sept. 14, 1787, aged 65. Also Mrs. Elinor Mylrea, alias Gell, his wife, who died Feb. 6, 1795, aged 66. Another to Esther Lace, daughter of D. Lace, esq; decesser.

deemster. Floruit amabilis et amata, et defuncta, evanuit.
June 22, 1778, aged 24. Guli. Cubbon, posuit.

A List of Archdeacons since the Restoration.

1640. Rev. Samuel Rutter, chaplain to the Earl of Derby whilst in the Isle of Man; and at the restoration was consecrated Bishop of this isle, who died 1662, and was buried in the cathedral of Pele-Castle, with his epitaph on a brass plate.*

Rev. Jonathan Fletcher from 1660 to 1669, chaplain to the Earl of Derby, died at Knowlesly. He built the old brick house in Kirk Andreas, 1663.

Rev. Dr. Wm. Urquart, from 1669 to 1690, also the Earl's chaplain, and vicar of a parish in Kent; who laid violent hands on himself by cutting his throat.

Rev. John Lomax, from 1691 to 1695, having the curacy of Buzzy in Lancashire: he built the new house adjoining to the old one in Kirk Andreas.

Rev. Archippus Kippax, from 1695 to 1699, then rector of Kirk Bride, being vicar also of Ormskirk; who resigned the archdeaconry and rectorship in 1699.

Rev. Christ. Mariden, from 1669 to 1701; he perished on the sandy banks near Liverpool, Oct. 4, 1701, in a violent storm.

Rev. Samuel Wattleworth, from 1703 to 1718; who died the 20th of December, and was buried in the cathedral in Peel-Castle, the 23d. He was first vicar of Kirk Michael, from 1672 to 1676; thence removed to Kirk Patrick and German, till 1704. He died aged 72—was register from 1684 to 1694; and vicar-general from that time to 1703, when he was sworn archdeacon, and inducted the third of June.

* See p. 19, and Kirk German.

Rev. Robert Horrobin, curate of Warrington, inducted Oct. 13, 1719. He resigned the archdeaconry by an instrument under his own hand, to Thomas Lord Bishop of this Isle, about the 16th of May 1727, and removed to a living in Dorsetshire, near the Island of Portland, viz. to Winfrith, and died 1729. See further particulars of him in the Rev. C. Cruttwell's Life of Bishop Wilson.

Rev. John Kippax succeeded, who was chaplain to James Earl of Derby.

1760. Rev. William Mylrea, who died in 1787.

1787. Right Hon. and Rev. Lord George Murray. The duty done by the Rev. Daniel Mylrea, son of the above William Mylrea.

Kirk Andreas has 58 quarterlands;* most other parishes run from 30 to 45; Jurby indeed has but 18½. A quarterland is a well-known division of land in the island of indeterminate value and extent, worth from 10l. to 125l. per annum. The number of what are termed *intacks* is estimated, including 79 mill rents, at 2700. A quarterland pays 2s. and *intacks* 6d. in lieu of carriage services, which were ancient services required by the Lord for building or repairing forts, houses, &c. But they have fallen into disuse since 1773, when people began to refuse payment; and since the death of Governor Wood, about 1777, it does not appear to have been demanded.

There is an ancient monument in the church-yard, with this description; decyphered and translated by Mr. Beauford.

“Sona Ulf, fui Svaudti raisti crus dono Aftirarin finine Cunna fina.

“The son of Ulf of the Swedti (or Swedes) erected this cross to the warrior Afterarin the son of Cunnu.

* See letter iv. page 46, on this head.

completely wet; and 94 days between both, beginning fine, and ending rainy, or the reverse.

“ From the nature of the soil barley is the grain best suited for profit to the farmer. The generality of the lands are light loams, sandy, or sharp and gravelly. To the south there are some tracts consisting of stiff clays, and cold spouty flats; but it may be generally allowed, that there are few quarterlands in the island, that have not ten, twenty, or more acres of soil capable of the culture of barley. As a preparation for this, the turnip tillage is a crop so wonderfully profitable as to exceed by far in profit any other crop whatever, wheat not excepted.”*

The present vicar, the Rev. Wm. Crëbbin, was ordained for this parish in 1743; and now, though eighty years of age, does the duty regularly. Of former vicars I could only learn the names of John and Robert Christian; the latter copied the old register, which begun in 1606. The church and vicarage-house are both in a style of primitive simplicity. The former is sixty feet long and fourteen broad. The silver chalice is peculiarly antique, and might have been used for the purpose prior to the Reformation. It has a figure of Jesus engraved on it, and several small heads project from its ornamental stem, which is silver and gilt alternately. The church is dedicated to the guardian genius of Mona, St. Patrick; and the people point out the spot where he landed.

Two fairs are held annually at Jurby; that at Lady-Day is for the hiring of female servants.

From the church is a peculiarly fine view of the three kingdoms, and of the north side of the island, terminated by a bold range of mountains.

* From the Manx newspaper.

The pöors fund is 28l. principal. Old Mrs. Christian left a spot of meadow land which brings in about 20s. per annum. When the present vicar succeeded to the church (upwards of fifty years ago!) there were no donations, and the first was 12s. from a pöor man.

A methodist meeting, and the parochial school, are opposite each other, below the church.

This parish had only one common pauper in 1797, and he it seems had only one leg.

In 1744 Bishop Wilson purchased some land and added it to the living of Jurby. For the number of inhabitants of this parish, see the list, p. 77.

From Jurby you proceed along a dry lofty beach to the opposite point of the island, having the northern or Whitehaven channel on the left, and a cultivated arable country to the right. Barrows are observable, in a perfect state, as you pass the lofty beach to Lanemoor.

History informs us that the inhabitants of the North-side conspired against the government of Macmarus, and were headed by Earl Outher; a battle ensued, which was fought at a place called Stantway, in St. Patrick's Isle, (Jurby) the generals were slain, but the North-side people gained the victory, until the females of the South-side came with great ardour to the assistance of their husbands, and turned the fate of the battle; for which, to this day, they enjoy half their husband's estates during their widowhood, while the North-side ladies have only a third.

In Jurby church-yard are buried seven persons between 73 and 78 years of age, one of 84, and one of 88.

On a flat Tomb is this Inscription.

“Exu. dom. Gul. Tear Ludimagist. de Peel. Sepul. Jul. 5, 1756, an. æt. 74. Epit. loco Gul. Tear, author. scripsit. Mors

Mors heu! pœna quidem tamen est certissima vita
 Janua felicitatis denique læta piis
 Me licet hic retineant pro tempora vincula mortis.
 Spes tamen in Christo non moritura manet
 In Christi meritis patrisq; clementis amore
 Est humilis mea spes hac moriorque fide.
 Tu Deus ipse meum cor seīs secretaq; cordis
 Obscurè cui non abdita quaque patent
 Hic nihil optari dignum est heu! omnia vana
 Ergo beata verū, vanaque, vita vade."

This church-yard, from its elevated situation, affords
 a most delightful prospect of land and sea; but this pleasure
 is considerably damped by the contemplation of the
 mouldering heaps around. In spite of our best hopes, we
 are often weak enough to be mortified at this temporary
 suspension of consciousness, this requisite annihilation of
 mortality.

" Oh! what is death! 'tis life's last shore,
 " Where vanities are vain no more,
 " Where all pursuits their goal obtain,
 " And life is all retouch'd again.
 " Where in their bright result shall rise
 " Thoughts, virtues, friendships, griefs, and joys."

Notwithstanding this island is so populous, you would
 not think so from viewing the country from an elevation;
 thick as the cottages are, they do not strike the eye; the
 walls of the huts are seldom above seven feet high, composed
 generally of *logs of earth*, and the roofs thatched with straw,
 which soon becomes of a murky hue. This straw is bound
 down with straw-ropes drawn over nett-like, and fastened to
 pegs in the walls; this mode of thatching requires often to
 be renewed.

The

"The lower class of inhabitants live on meal of oats, and barley, and fish and potatoes, with a small portion of flesh meat. Their breakfast is of meal pottage and milk; their dinner is of potatoes and fish; their supper pottage, or potatoes and milk."* Their bread is made of barley and oatmeal, and is formed into very thin round cakes like pancakes.

Among the most necessary improvements wanting *with us*, and particularly in the island, is the improvement of cottage building, and the building of proper and convenient houses and offices for small farmers; these objects are eloquently enforced in the eighth volume of the Bath Society's Papers, by the worthy and sensible secretary. What can be expected to issue from the present miserable huts, but "indolence, dejection, disease, and *indelicaey*, which are their inseparable attendants." I cannot prevail on myself to mention circumstances, which, here and in England, have fallen under my notice, on the latter head particularly.

Having mentioned the quantity of peat in this parish, the following sentiments on peat bogs, and on the causes which produce trees, &c. under them, may be acceptable.

Mr. Williams§ says "all the bogs are post-diluvian; many of them are of recent formation, and countless numbers are now growing and forming more expeditiously than"

* Agricultural Report by Mr. B. Quayle, 4to. See Sir F. Morton Eden's work on the "State of the Poor," for a curious account of the various kinds of bread used by the labouring classes, vol. i. 4to. p. 510, &c. 1797.

§ See Williams on Minerals, 2 vols. 8vo. Dr. Anderson's Treatise on Peat Moss, and his letter to Mr. Matthews, in the Bath Society's Papers, vol. viii. 1796. Whitehurst on the Formation of Earth, 4to. 1792. And Maton's Western Tour, 2 vols. 8vo. 1797, vol. ii. p. 225.

is generally imagined. Decayed and putrified vegetables are the origin and matter of which peat bogs are produced; and these may, and do increase and accumulate in several situations, and from sundry causes."

Dr. Anderson puts a query, whether peat-moss is not a *living* plant, and not a congeries of decayed plants in a particular state of preservation.

Mr. Whitehurst supposes trees found in peat bogs, to have been thrown down from the higher grounds by some violent deluge; and the remains of animals, &c. to have been victims to the same cause; since no other cause known could have separated trees from the earth with all their fibrous roots, and have assembled them thus together.

Mr. Maton thinks "that they owe their *interment* to a common cause, which cause must have been a sudden subsidence of ground: He thinks it can scarcely admit a doubt, that the fat clayey soil is the effect of a continued decomposition of vegetable matter; (this decomposition being occasioned mostly by the frequent floods which submerge vegetation in low grounds, often for a considerable time) and that it is increased besides by the muddy deposit left by streams that issue from the sides of the neighbouring hills."

In conversation with Mr. Smith, of Monckton-Combe near Bath, in 1798, on this subject, he observed, that though those fossil trees might not grow on the spot which they now occupy, yet recourse need not be had to any extraordinary deluge, or revolution of nature, to have placed them thus, for from a recent account of a bog in Ireland, we may justly conclude that they were brought thither by the bog itself, which, by the causes specified by Mr. Whitehurst, originally accumulated on higher ground to an insupportable mass, and by its own gravity broke down and swept away such trees, buildings, and other things as stood in the way, covering

vering the ploughed lands, which Mr. W. describes; the watery part having run off, the bog subsided, and formed the peat ground which now surrounds them.

After all, there is still something mysterious about these bogs and their contents, considering all circumstances and every combination under which they appear, and there seems room for still farther conjectures, and perhaps more satisfactory conclusions on the subject.

BALLAUGH

Is bounded by the sea, Jurby, Lezayre, and Kirk Michael, and a small portion of Braddon. There are two principal streams in this parish, one of which is crossed by a bridge of one arch at the village of Balaff.

It has a publick brewery, and several hat manufactories, but these are not made of any degree of fineness. It furnishes from fifteen to twenty herring boats, and has a creek called Ballakeage.

Marle being scarce, lime for manure is made from the pebbles on the shore. It has two corn mills. Flax is grown in small quantities; and I observe here and in Jurby, rye, and that sort of barley called Beare.*

Its population has increased above 200 in number, from the return made in 1726 to the last in 1792, which then was 1015 souls.

* This is a variety of barley with square heads, and four rows of grain, called by old Gerard Beare barley, or barley big, and *Hordeum polyficum vernum*, to distinguish it from the common kind, which he styles *hordeum dyfficbon*. It suits barren lands, and ripens early, which recommends its use in rainy climates.

Pennant's Tour in Scotland, 4to. 1776.

These accounts are made up with regularity and exactness in general, though Governor Shaw conceives that, from some superstitious motive, the people do not like to give in the whole amount of their families. The returns run in this style: "To his Excellency Governor in chief, Capt.-General, Chancellor and Guardian of the Spiritualities of and within the said Isle, &c."

Ballaugh is a rectory, and there is only one other, viz. Bride. The glebe is extensive. Nearly 500l. has been laid out in the purchase of land for the poor. The mountains of Slieu-volley, part of Slieu-curn, Crongan, and Slieudoo, are in this parish.

For a rural retired scene, the Gill,* and Carmiddle estate, may be explored; the little spot of Carlene mill, with its winding rivulet and circular recess, was shewn me by the agreeable Mrs. L—l—n, and the lively Miss G.—Thus accompanied, "meditation here might think down hours to moments."

The church dedicated to St. Mary is 79 feet long, and 19 broad, covered, as most are, with slate, of which there is plenty on the island. A stone pillar in the shape of a cross, with a cross cut thereon in relief, is without the church-yard on a mount.

In 1717 Bishop Wilson laid the foundation of an additional twenty-one feet to the church. Dr. Walker, the

* A gill, comb, glen, or dingle, (for it is the same thing) is a gradually increasing, or gently declining hollow upon the surface of the earth, the sides gradually sloping down towards the middle part. They vary in size from a few hundred yards in length, and one in breadth, to three or four miles in length, one in breadth, and 4 or 500 yards in depth. They are probably formed by currents of water descending from the upper lands.—Vide Calcott on the Deluge, 8vo. 1768, 2d edition, p. 263.

then

then rector, and the bishop, engaging to finish it; the parish subscribed 12*l.* towards it. The steeple, which is the most ornamental of any, they were at the sole expence of. The Bishop gave 5*l.* towards the petty school and house for the master. The inscription on Dr. Walker's tomb in the chancel is worn out. The desk and pulpit were the gift of the Rev. Mr. Wilks, and the Bishop, in 1772. The side galleries were the benefaction of Mrs. Esther Hydesley, the bishop's sister.

The register begins in 1598; the former rectors were the Rev. Mr. Logie, Dr. Walker, and Mr. Bridefon, who was twenty-one years rector, died in 1750, aged 78, and was buried in the chancel; Rev. P. Moore, inducted July 1751. M. Curghey, 1771. Rev. James Wilks, who was succeeded in 1777 by the present rector, the Rev. D. Gelling.

The rectory is pleasantly situated near the church, and was built in Dr. Walker's time, as appears by an inscription over the door.

In the church-yard are tombs to the memory of the Rev. James Wilks, rector of this parish, who was buried June 1, 1777, aged 58. To the Rev. Matthias Curghey, vicar-general, and rector of this parish, "An humble, meek, pacific man; a sound divine, learned, and exemplary; with the Rev. P. Moore, associate revisor of the Manks scriptures, translated by the clergy of this isle, a great, arduous, and original work." Daniel Mylrea, esq; deemster, Feb. 25, 1775, aged 58. There is also a flat stone to the memory of Thomas Corlett, mariner, son of Wm. Corlett, and Ellin Cry, who died in Jamaica, and left the interest of 30*l.* to the poor of this parish for ever.

Other inscriptions denote the burial of nine persons between 72 and 80; and three persons between 82 and 89 years of age.

Whilst

Whilst contemplating in the church-yard, the following sentiments of the pious Harvey occupied my mind.

“ Among these confused relics of humanity, there are, without doubt, persons of contrary interests and contradictory sentiments. But death has laid his hand on the contending parties, and brought all their differences to an amicable conclusion. Here enemies, sworn enemies, dwell together in unity. They drop every embittered thought, and forget that they once were foes. Perhaps those who, while they lived, stood in irreconcilable variance, here fall into mutual embraces, and even incorporate with each other in the grave. O! that we may learn from these friendly ashes, not to perpetuate the memory of injuries; not to foment the fever of resentment; nor cherish the turbulence of passion. That there may be as little animosity in the land of the living, as there is in the congregation of the dead!”

I was aroused from these reflections by the appearance of the worthy rector and his amiable daughter, who kindly invited me to partake of an elegant repast prepared to celebrate the nuptials of Miss K. B. and Mr. P. of Whitehaven, whose happiness I have since witnessed in England—to employ the language of a friend—

“ O ever blest and happy pair!

“ Amidst an infant beauteous race;

“ Long may you live devoid of care,

“ And every virtue in them trace.

Here I met with my earliest Manks friend Mr. J. Gelling, with whom, and Mr. Haskins, I had made, in 1796, a tour on foot from London to Richmond, Windsor, Oxford, Blenheim, and Stowe.

The

The parochial school has upwards of one hundred scholars. There is a respectable inn in this parish, on the great road between Kirk-Michael and Ramsay. Ballaugh is eight miles from Ramsay, two from Jurby, and two from Bishop's-court.

Hats are made here, the wool being admirably adapted for that purpose. Some thousands of rabbit-skins used to be exported annually.

I have stated the population of this parish in page 77; at a general muster of the whole island in 1667, there appeared to be only 2531 men.

In so small a district as this island, divided into so many parishes, it can hardly be expected that each division should take a different or a very peculiar cast, as to soil and general produce; wherefore observation once made, need not be particularly repeated. On the south side of the island there is some good pasture land, but not to be compared with the quantity and quality of that to be met with in the very extensive range of grass-grounds in Ballaugh, Jurby, Kirk-Bride, Andreas, and Lezayre, on the north side.

In strolling over the fields I found the common liquorice root of some flavour.

Pensively wandering on its sandy beach, my eyes were directed toward Ireland, by the sinking of the golden sun in the western waves; the horizon was most delightfully illuminated—its *splendid* rays rather solicited than repelled the tender organs of vision, and harmonized with all nature around me.

“If, however, (says Mr. Gilpin) the admirer of nature can turn his amusements to a higher purpose; if its great scenes can inspire him, with religious awe; or its tranquil scenes with that complacency of mind which is so nearly allied to benevolence, it is so much the better.”

Mrs.

Mrs. B. my fellow-traveller, had just sailed hence for that country—as her history is melancholy, but interesting, I will here introduce it briefly.

In the vessel which conveyed me to the island was a modest, pleasing lady; handsome; rather young, but something wild in her aspect; sorrow, it was plain, had made its inroads deep in her mind; though the plumpness of a beautifully cinctured skin had not sympathized with it. The winds put us back; politeness naturally induced me to accompany her to the inn, and then a short stay brought us to converse on personal topics. Alone, unattended, without any thing but an extra chemise and a pair of stockings—my compassion was induced to press an explanation for so hazardous and unpleasant a situation. I was then informed that she had wandered from London, some hundred miles to the distant port we then were at; that she had no other object but to seek a more hospitable shore, and unknown, wander amongst its rocks; that the artifices of her relations had secluded her from the world, for the sake of her property, and had brought her to a lunatic asylum in town, from whence she just then had escaped, and wandering over fields and roads, had at length followed the one, which had brought her to that place.

Her conduct was modest and decent; and commanded respect; her mind was much hurt, but her person lovely, even in grief—

“The hues of bliss more brightly glow,

“Chastis’d by sabler tints of woe;

“And, blended, form with artful strife,

“The strength and harmony of life.” GRAY.

She gave me her address ere I parted with her, and in return I wrote mine in her pocket-book.—In the course of the voyage, which we resumed, we each (for several ladies were

on

on board) produced our mental food, and alternately read, told riddles, sung, or chatted. Her stock, I recollect, was but scanty, 'The Economy of Human Life;' and, on a Card, some curious ideas, neatly printed, 'on the Dignity of the soul, arising from its Immortality,' which from their singularity I here transcribe.

"The eternal salvation of one soul is of greater importance, and big with greater events, than the temporal salvation of a whole kingdom, though it were for the space of ten thousand ages; because there will come up a point, an instant in eternity, when that one soul shall have existed as many ages, as all the individuals of a whole kingdom, ranged in close succession, will, in the whole, have existed in the space of ten thousand ages; therefore one soul is capable of a larger share of happiness or misery, throughout an endless eternity, (for that will still be before it) more than a whole kingdom is capable of in ten thousand ages. R. P. 1797."

I blush to say I was risibly inclined, on hearing these positions, but I checked myself, and discovered more force in them than the apparently confused style seemed to indicate.

When landed, unintroduced, and alone, she wandered for some weeks, unimpeachable in her conduct, exciting in some alternate compassion, and suspicion—till, tired with impertinent jealousies, she embarked for Ireland; since which, I have learnt nothing more of this unfortunate solitary being; with whose fate I sympathize, and send to heaven a fervent wish for her future protection and happiness.

I could only weep over her distresses, for, alas! my circumstances are not so often in union with my feelings as I could wish:—But, "*God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb*;" and some *kind angel* will, I hope, protect her.*

* This formed part of an essay, No. 28, in a periodical work, intitled the "Scribbler," printed in "the Salisbury Newspaper," 1797,

KIRK MICHAEL.

This parish has one village of its name, through which the great road passes from Peel to Ramfay, which has an excellent inn; but it is most distinguished for its being the residence of the bishop: Bishop's-Court is on the road side, about one mile from the village. His Lordship's domain is extensive, between 300 and 400 acres. The house has been modernized by the present bishop, who has expended much money to render it comfortable. Though not very striking in appearance, it possesses every desirable appendage; the garden and walks are pleasing, and the detached offices convenient; a corn-mill serves the family, and the tenants around. There is a small chapel annexed to the house,* which has a large silver flagon, value about 20*l.* given in the

under the signature of Eugenius, which also distinguished my other papers in that classical series.

* A convocation of the bishop and clergy of the diocese is, by the statute of 1704, ordered to be held yearly at the Bishop's chapel, on Thursday in Whitsun week, if his Lordship be in the island, or as soon as convenient after his return.

See Stat. Laws, p. 121, 8vo. 1797.

In a late novel we have this description of the Bishop's house, which, however, is too highly coloured: "At length we reached a row of venerable trees leading to the Bishop's-Palace, which is a stately edifice, and commands from one part a picturesque view of great extent and beauty. Its lofty walls are richly clothed with the choicest fruit trees, in their most luxuriant state; with a grotto, cascade, and beautiful flower garden, surrounded by an extensive moat, which, while it renders the breezes cool and refreshing, adds to the beauty of the enchanting scene; there is likewise a beautiful pavillion, with a small lawn fringed with plantations. Here we spent a most delightful hour, in all the sweets of rural innocence which such a delightful situation could inspire, and departed with the utmost regret."—Clara Lenox, vol. ii. p. 86.

last

last century by Dr. Thurstons, prebendary of York, for the use of the Bishop's chapel successively, until Peel cathedral should be in a condition to receive it.

In a spot not particularly distinguished either for good soil (being mostly a light sand) or for luxuriance of verdure, the umbrageous shades and pleasant walks around the palace receive a double effect, which is farther enhanced by the hospitality of its owners.

Under the bishop are an archdeacon, two vicars-general, and an episcopal register, who with the prelate compose the Consistory Court.

The arms of the bishoprick are, on three ascents the Virgin Mary, her arms extended between two pillars; on the dexter, a church; in base, the ancient arms of Man.

In the grounds are two posts, erected in 1760 by the then bishop, to commemorate the action of *Thurot* off this coast; the bishop having thence seen the contest, placed these to shew in what direction off shore it took place.

Two prints, 24 by 15, of this celebrated action, were painted by R. Wright, and engraved by Millar and Goldar, representing the action, and the ships in Ramsay bay afterwards. The one dedicated to Capt. Elliot, the other to the merchants of Liverpool. Capt. Elliot gained a complete victory; and *Thurot*, the French Admiral, was killed in the action: his ship, of 32 guns and 220 men, taking *Thurot's*, of 50 guns and 600 men; this ship was 176 feet in length. Capt. Clements, in the *Pallas* of 36 guns, took the *La Terpsichore*, Capt. Desfravendois, of 26 guns. And Capt. Loggie, in the *Brilliant* of 36 guns, took *La Blonide*, Capt. Kayce, of 36 guns and 400 men. *Thurot's* body was thrown overboard, probably by his own order, and sometime afterwards was supposed to have floated ashore on the coast of Scotland, and was privately interred there.

The sea bounds this parish on the west; Ballaugh on the north-east; Braddon on the east; and German on the south-west.

Kirk Michael is six miles from Peel the coast road, but near eleven the best road. The pleasant village of Glenwillian is only a few minutes walk from the inn.

In this, as in almost every parish, the vestiges of the Druids, the Danes, &c. are observable.

It has slate and stone quarries. The Gill of Lunnon is pleasing; and a cascade on the old Castletown road may attract notice as you pass it. It is about one mile and a half from Kirk Michael.

The coast supplies *laver*, which they term *fluggane*; and another sea weed in use is called *dullish*, somewhat of the like kind; *samphire* is also plenty, but whether of the rock or the golden sort, I had no means of informing myself.

Within these last two years, the sand bank has suffered considerably from the incroachments of the high tides.

It has three creeks; Glentrunk, Glenwillian, and Glenbelagawn.

There are no records to prove when the church was built. It is 69 feet by 16, with a side-aisle 22 feet long; neat within, and having only one inscription in the chancel, to M. Christian Norris, and her five children, 6th of July, 1695. The school-house is 28 feet by 12.

The register begins in 1611; but is a copy of the original, which, it says, "being abused in the parliament's time, was forced to be transcribed by Mr. Henry Norris, vicar, 1712." Donations to the poor are about 80*l.* principal. The chalice was given by the late Rev. Dr. Wilson, to the place of his nativity, 1755.

The vicarage-house is pleasantly situated, with improved gardens, and a glebe of about eighteen acres.

In

In the church-yard, on a plain tomb, railed in with iron, is the following inscription:—"Sleeping in Jesus: here lieth the body of Thomas Wilson, D. D. Lord Bishop of this Isle, who died March 7th, 1755, aged 93, in the 58th year of his consecration. This monument was erected by his son Thomas Wilson, D. D. a native of this parish, who, in obedience to the express command of his worthy father, declines giving him the character he so justly deserved. Let this island speak the rest." On the sides the same repeated.

Also, the following inscriptions on plain tomb-stones:

Elizabeth Hyldesley, alias Stoker, wife of Bp. Hyldesley, died Feb. 27th, 1763. Mark H. Lord Bishop, died Dec. 2d, 1772, in the 17th year of his consecration, aged 74.

Philip Moore, Norway merchant, and citizen of London, died at Bishop's-court, Dec. 20, 1728, aged 78.

Hic Jacet Rev. Cleve Quayle, eccles. hujus diaconus primordio vitæ sperabilimus pietatis primitias promittens, Juvenis insigniter modestus et docilis integer vitæ scelerisq; purus omnibus carus nobis, cilijs Deo aliter visum sibi felicis Xto, quiescit curia episcopi ob. Jan. 19, 1751. An. 21 nat. Pater mærens posuit veniet iterum qui me in lucem reponet dies.

Also, a head-stone erected by Bishop Wilson, for John Riddyard, who died at Bishop's-court, April 21st, 1738, aged 47; whose master hath here given this testimony of his integrity, that in twenty years service he never found cause to charge him with eye-service, fraud, or injustice.

There are also many tombs to the name of Cannell, which is an ancient one in the island.

In this church-yard, are also buried nineteen persons between 71 and 80; and eleven between 80 and 90.

Former

Former Vicars.

1670, Sir Hugh Cannell, buried February 25th. Sir Edward Nelson, buried October 26th, 1685. Rev. Henry Norris, vicar thirty-one years, buried January 25th, 1717. Rev. John Allen, buried July 12th, 1735. Rev. John Woods, vicar-general, removed to German, and buried at Peel, 1739. Rev. Edward Moore, vicar-general, buried 1749. Rev. James Wilks, vicar-general, promoted to Ballagh in 1772, when the present vicar, the Rev. John Crellin, succeeded, who is also episcopal register.

An Extract from the Registry.

"The Right Rev. Father in God, Dr. Thomas Wilson, Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, buried near the east gable of the church, March 11th, 1755. His Lordship's grave, agreeably to directions left previous to his death, was made nine feet deep, and walled round with brick.

"This great judge and eminent pattern of primitive christianity, was born December 20th, 1663, at Burton, near Chester, in which city he had his school education, and from thence was sent to the University at Dublin, where he took the degree of B. A.; and in 1686, was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Kildare. He continued in Ireland to serve the church, till the disturbance in King James's reign drove him into England, where he became curate to his uncle, the Rev. Dr. Sherlock, rector of Winwick.* After some years he was tutor to Lord Strange, son of the Earl of Derby; and afterwards was promoted by the said Earl to the bishoprick of Sodor and Man.

* Winwick, near Warrington in Lancashire, is the richest rectory in England; being worth near 3000l. per annum!!! in the gift of the Earl of Derby.

“ He was consecrated by Doctor Sharp, archbishop of York, assisted by the Bishops of Chester and Norwich, in the Savoy Church, London, on the 16th of January, 1697, and on the 3d of March following was created D.D. in a full congregation at Oxford. He immediately passed over to the Isle of Man, where he resided mostly ever since in great reputation and honour for his piety, exemplary life, hospitality, and extensive charity.

“ He sat in this see upwards of half a century, and died universally lamented, in the 58th year of his consecration, and 92d of his age.”

In addition to what has been noticed in page 114, see also Dr. Knox's Winter Evenings, vol. i. for an Essay on Bishop Wilson and his writings. Dr. Knox condemns the Bishop's zeal for ecclesiastical discipline as intemperate, and of a severity rather wonderful in a man of his exemplary benevolence.

Offenders of all conditions in his time, who did not submit to church censures, were imprisoned or excommunicated, &c. I have already mentioned that at present spiritual authority is exercised with lenity and judgment; though the obliging offenders to convict or acquit themselves on their own oath, where there is no other evidence, is still practised.

Mr. Townley tells us that he found “ outside the churchyard a venerable stone, displaying, in the rude chissel work, the figure of some mighty Danish chief in complete steel. I instantly (says he) rescued the warrior from his ignominious concealment, bringing him to a safe place, where I could easily on my return *take him into my carriage*, and convey him to more respectable quarters. It had received some little injury. The figure is in complete armour, with a helmet on, and a tremendous broad-sword, suspended by straps from

from a *studded* belt, to make him invulnerable at all points : his arms uplifted, with the fingers griped in a solemn, sup-
plicating posture."

A stone cross in the church-yard has this inscription—
Ulcifan funtre gudean nom ilean Reinti crund: son sistr
mel muru funtre müs tolirluf cetlan cone in e. Which
Mr. Beauford, of Ireland, translates: "*We hope to live
through the holy name of God, and by means of the mysterious
tree on which his son suffered an evil death, our sorrows shall
be washed away.*"

The other Runick* monument before the church-yard,
has the following inscription on its *edges*:

* In the 10th and 11th centuries, the Runick gave way to the Roman character; but is said to be still retained among the mountaineers of one province of Sweden. It is a term generally applied to the language and letters of the ancient Goths, Danes, and other northern nations.—See new edition of Chambers's Dict. which has a column on this word.

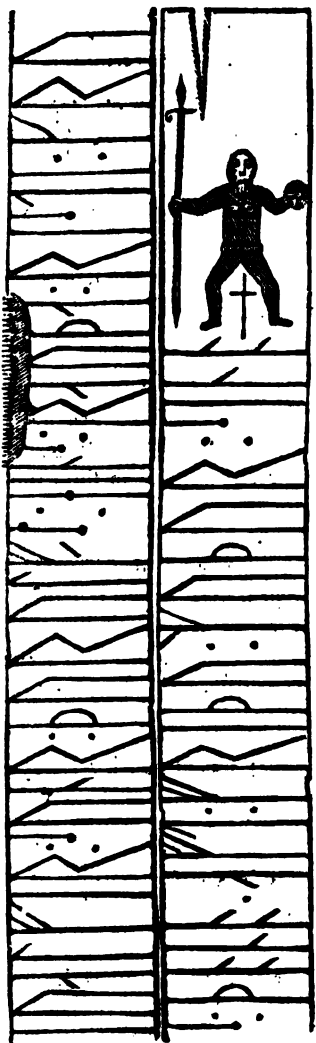
Monument

Monument in Kirk Michael.

JUALFTR : I UJNR : THURULF : EIN : RAUTHA : RI : TI : KRU :
 THONO : AFT : FRITHU : DUTHUR : I JAO +

THUS TRANSLATED BY SIR JOHN PRESTWICH, BART.

Waler, son of Thurulf, a knight right valiant, Lord of Frithu, the Father, Jesus Christ.



Mr. Beauford reads it—Jualftr sunr Dural fae fins randa rifti crus Afrinde mudur fins.

For the sons of Jualftr the son of Dural, this cross was erected by his mother Afrinde.

“Who shall decide when Doctors disagree?”

This cross is ornamented with various devices; the inscriptions are in a mixture of the Teutonic and Celtic languages. It was evidently erected by the Danes during their residence here, after their conversion to christianity, sometime in the 10th or 11th century. At the top of a similar stone in Braddon, there were some characters which Mr. Beauford did not understand.*

" Thus o'er some antique ruin, time defac'd,
 " The sons of science oft delight to stray,
 " To trace the inscription on the desert waste,
 " And pierce time's dark veil by its lucid ray.

" But vain the labours of th' enquiring sage,
 " If thence the mind no moral truth sublines;
 " Nor learns from heroes of a distant age,
 " To love their virtues, and to shun their crimes."

LOVELL.†

This parish has some ancient barrows; the Karn Vial is composed of small stones heaped together.

Its mountains are principally,

Slieau Dboo; i. e. The Black Mountain, from its gloomy or dark appearance.

Slieau ny Fraghane; i. e. The Blay-Berry Mountain, from the abundance of them that grow there.

Yn Vaaiyll; the English of it uncertain.

Sartall; in English, *Sartfield*, which is the name of the worshipful Deemster Lace's estate in Jurby, or St. Patrick's Isle.

I believe I may also add *Slieumenagh*, and *Slieucurn*.

* Vide Gough's edit. Camden, vol. iii. p. 704.

† Poems by Lovell and Southey, 8vo, 1795. Dilly.

Crook-Urley; i. e. Mount-Eagle, is a hill in this parish, where the legislature used to meet. In 1421, a court was held on it; in the records it is termed the Hill of Re-neurling.

Rye is grown by the vicar; the turnip tillage has been found to answer.

“In the north-side of the island, there have been attempts made in this cultivation. At Bishop’s-Court the steward has raised large crops of turnips for some years past, where near forty head of black cattle, and above a hundred sheep; have been fed for near five months, viz. from October to March, principally upon turnips; but even upon a smaller scale, several individuals have raised very good crops. Mr. Gelling, rector of Ballaugh, Mr. Register Crellin, and Deemster Crellin, at Orrisdale, have tried the turnips with great success.”*

Yew trees, which are so generally found in our church-yards, are not to be found in those of Man. This tree is thus prettily addressed by a late pedestrian traveller through Wales:†

Et toi, triste cyprés,

Fidèle ami des morts protecteur de leur cendres
Ta tige chère au cœur mélancholique et tendre,
Laisse la joie au mirthe et la gloire au laurier:
Tu nés point l’arbre heureux de l’amant, du guerrier,
Je le fais, mais ton deuil compatit à nos peines.

I am not certain whether the extensive and deep glen, that lies between Kirk Michael and St. John’s, is in this

* Manks Mercury, signature *Mannan*, 1793.

† A Tour through part of South-Wales, by a pedestrian; with views designed and etched by the author, 4to. London, Baylis, 1797. No author’s name; but I understand they are by Mons. Penhouet, an ingenious emigrant.

parish or not; it is a curious sequestered spot, and if adorned with trees and cottages, would have a picturesque effect.

In the presbytery of Lochmaben, in Scotland, is a parish of a similar name, for an ingenious account of which, by Rev. Dr. Burgess, the minister, see Sinclair's Statistical account of Scotland, vol. i. 8vo. 1791.

That this island was once the seat of learning, we know from the circumstance of the early Princes of Scotland sending hither their sons for education; and the concurrent testimony of the Saxon, Scots, and Irish writers, shew that it was at that period famous for wise and virtuous prelates. Its monks were learned, and in the early list of bishops we notice *natives*; but in the biographical annals, I recollect no particularly eminent Manksmen that have flourished: nor has traditionary reports left any such on my memory; but to the honour of this parish, it may be mentioned, that it gave birth to Dr. Thomas Wilson.

James Earl of Derby mentions, in a discourse to his son, a grand design he intended to have executed here, that of establishing a University, but it has not been effected.





The Ruins of Peel Cathedral, 1798.

KIRK GERMAN.

This parish includes many important objects, as Peel town and the Castle, St. John's Chapel, the ancient Mount of Tynwald, the ruins of St. German's cathedral, &c. It is bounded by Patrick, Marown, Kirk Michael, and the sea.

Beary is a low mountain, under Greba, in this parish. Opposite Peel is a slate quarry under the hill, called the Horse. It has quarries of grit and rag stone, a flax-mill, five corn-mills, a tuck-mill, a bleaching ground, and a beating engine, for calendering, &c. erected about seven years since by Mr. Crane, of Ballahawin, and is the only one in the island. It is contiguous to St. John's. A river, after a course of nine miles, and receiving another stream about St. John's, falls into the sea at Peel.

A peculiar white marl is dug here, in which the skeletons of *elks* or *seghs*, have been occasionally discovered.* The

* The segh is now lost in Britain, and in Europe, but it is subsisting in the Moose of America; it was often hunted in the forests of Devon. Branching horns of a most enormous size have been found in Devonshire, (and in other parts of England and in Ireland) the relics of this enormous race of deer.—Polwhele, *Hist. Views*, p. 204.

horns measure nine feet from tip to tip; and from the other bones, conjecture is warranted to suppose the original animal must have been seventeen feet high. One of these horns was politely shewn me by the Rev. Mr. Corlett. It is remarkable, these bones have been found both in Ireland and here, and respectively in a bed of white marl.

By an account taken a few years ago, the number of inhabited houses in the parish were 253, but they are increased since.

A Census taken in February 1784, of the Inhabitants of this Parish, Peel-town included, by order of Governor Smith.

Married couples in Peel	219	} 758 souls.
Ditto in the parish	169	
Widowers in Peel	17	
Ditto in the parish	13	
Widows in Peel	76	
Ditto in the parish	42	
Adult single men in Peel	104	
Ditto in the parish	108	
Adult single women in Peel	132	
Ditto in the parish	145	
Males under sixteen in Peel	192	
Males ditto in the parish	313	
Females under sixteen in the parish	364	
Ditto ditto in Peel	207	
		<hr/>
		2471 souls.

By a Census taken in 1792.

Adults in town and parish	1659
Non-adults in town and parish	846
<hr/>	
Total	2505

Former Vicars.

1741, The Rev. Mr. Curghey. Rev. Mr. Woods, vicar-general. Rev. Mr. Crane. Rev. Mr. Wilks. Rev. Mr. Christian. Rev. Mr. Brew. 1761, Rev. Henry Corlett, the present vicar.

Donations to the poor about 10l. per annum.

The vicarage-house is inconveniently situated two miles from the town. The register begins 1667. The present register is kept peculiarly regular and neat.

In Kirk German church-yard, are interred eight persons between 72 and 80; six between 80 and 87; and two of 97 years of age.

The church, in which the service is alternately performed in Manks and English, is dedicated to St. Peter; is in the form of a cross, with side galleries for the publick scholars, and a deep one over the west wing. Its length is 27 yards, the cross 19 yards two feet; before 1766, or thereabouts, English service was performed only once a month. It is situated in Peel town, and is neatly pewed, with carpeting within the communion rails. One of the ancient low arches in the church was removed for the present gallery. There are two inscriptions in the chancel, one to Capt. Syl. Radcliffe, of Knockaloe, buried Dec. 30, 1731, aged 78; and the other to Eliz. Parr, alias Qualtraugh, wife to Capt. Cæsar Parr, buried Feb. 20, 1766, aged 29.—A small ancient font.

Inscription in the church: John Leece, of Ballaleece, died at Knockaloe in Kirk Patrick, July 5th, 1784, aged 27.

The plate belonging to the communion service is six handsome pieces. 1. A flagon, with St. Peter handsomely engraved thereon. 2. A very large chalice; plated, given by Lady Moore. 3. A tall chalice inscribed, "Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Sti. Germani Peelæ, in insula Monæ sacro usui D.D.D. Suus humilis minister Henricus Bridgeman, 1670."

N. B. This

N. B. This belonged to the cathedral. 4. A silver cup, inscribed, "The gift of John Crane, renewed by Captain Philip Cowell." 5. Another cup, silver, probably from the old cathedral. 6. A patten, inscribed, "Ex dono Henrici Bridgeman, Episc. Monensis, Eccles. St. Germani;" with the bishops arms, ten balls lion passant in chief.

The custom-house establishment at Peel consists of two riding officers, one of whom collects the duties; boatmen, tidemen, &c.

Peel has two publick breweries, a free grammar-school, a mathematical school, an English charity-school, and one capital red-herring house. It has five fairs, May 1st, and 18th; July 5th; Nov. 1st, and 18th; at St. John's, one March 28th, and July 26th, held at Peel cross in the town.

Peel is a pleasant small town, (formerly called Holm) with a safe quay. The ruins of the castle are extensive, and are separated from the town by a narrow channel, which you cross in a boat in a few minutes; but the way across the isthmus, or causeway, round by the mill, is long and disagreeable. On the top of the horse hill is a noble and sublime view. Its surface, when I visited it (in July) just previous to the herring fishery, was for acres covered with the wide-spread nets of the fishermen, in order to prepare them for the ensuing season.

The Harbour

Is in a very neglected state; a pier, which was built before 1765, is intirely carried away, and none but very small vessels can now come in. From its situation, if this harbour were repaired, it might be of infinite service to the island and the British trade.

Boats termed *daggans*, which sail swift, attend the fishing vessels to buy fish, and then go immediately to the best markets

markets in England, Scotland, or Ireland. I saw seven off Peel in July. A plan of Peel-castle, with the harbour and depth of water at spring-tides, surveyed by R. Wilford in 1791, is annexed to the Commissioners' Report. The river Neb falls into the sea here. The rocks on the shore are romantick, and from their irregular shapes, may supply the imagination with resemblances of animated nature. To the northward is a black towering rock called the Stack.

The Bay

Is spacious, abounding with fish, of which the red cod is an exquisite delicacy. At the north boundary of Peel bay, are several grotesque and romantick caverns. The southern extremity of the bay is formed by Peel isle, an extensive and lofty rock, encircled by the sea; on which is the fine ruin of Peel castle, and the cathedral of St. German. This spot is still fenced round with a wall, &c. besides which are scattered about the ruins of St. Patrick's church, the armoury, the Lord's mansion, and the Episcopal palace.

I shall proceed to speak on these from the best information I can procure.

Peel Castle

Is situated on a small island, containing about four or five acres, separated from the main land and town by a narrow channel of the sea. It was one of the lord's garrisons. It is expressly named in the original grant of Henry IV. to the Stanley family, and is frequently mentioned in the acts of Tynwald. The cathedral church of the diocese, fallen into dilapidation, stands on this island. It was dedicated to St. German. Since the reversion, more than one bishop has been installed in the choir, which was the last part of the edifice preserved from decay. The inhabitants of the town

claim a right of interment, and many have been buried within the walls. The ecclesiastical prison is a subterraneous vault under the cathedral, but has not been used for many years. Since 1765, the officers of the crown have taken possession of this island, which has been held as a perquisite by the governor. It was occupied by the high-bailiff of Peel, who used it as a sheep-walk, and annually paid a lamb, or some small consideration, to the governor by way of acknowledgment.

The castle was a common prison for the island, and sundry noble persons have been here perpetually imprisoned: Elinor Cobham, Dutchess of Gloucester, was perpetually banished in 19 Henry VI. anno 1440. Before this, Thomas Earl of Warwick was imprisoned here by Richard II.

In the Exchequer book for 1583, *the Court* is mentioned to have been held at Holene town, near Peel.

In 1648, a fort was begun to be built near the town of Peel, opposite the castle, by the advice of Sir Arth. Ashton, to stop any relief that might be brought by boats, in case the castle should either rebel or be besieged.

“ Peel castle (says Grose, *Antiq. Eng.* vol. iv.) stands on a small rocky island about 100 yards north of the town. The channel, which divides it from the main land, at high water is very deep; but when the tide is out, is scarcely mid-leg deep, being only separated by a little rivulet which runs from Kirk German mountains. The entrance into this island is on the south-side, where a flight of stone steps, now nearly demolished, though strongly cramped with iron, come over the rocks to the water's edge; and turning to the left, others lead through a gate-way in the side of a square tower into the castle. Adjoining to this tower is a strong vaulted guard-room.

“ The

“ The walls inclose an irregular polygon, whose area contains about two acres. They are flanked with towers, and are remarkably rough, being built with a coarse grey stone, but coigned and faced in many parts with a red grit found in the neighbourhood. It is highly probable this island has been fortified in some manner ever since the churches were built; but the present works are said, by Bishop Wilson, to have been constructed by Thomas Earl of Derby, who first encompassed it with a wall, probably about the year 1500.

“ Here are the remains of two churches, one dedicated to St. Patrick, the era of its erection unknown; the other called St. German's, or the cathedral, constructed about the year 1245. It is built in the form of a cross, with a coarse grey stone; but the angles, window cases, and arches, are coigned and formed with a stone found hereabouts; almost as red as brick. This mixture of colours has a pleasing effect, and gives a richness and variety to the building. The cathedral is now extremely ruinous, much of it unroofed, and the remainder so much out of repair, that it would not be safe for a congregation to assemble in it. The eastern part of it was [when Mr. Grose saw it] covered and shut up, in which were then seats and a pulpit; this was the episcopal cemetery, and the inhabitants still bury within and about its walls. [*See Vignette.*]

“ Beneath the easternmost part of it is the ecclesiastical prison. The descent into this vault is by eighteen steps; and the roof is vaulted by thirteen ribs, forming pointed arches, and supported by as many short semi-hexagonal pilasters, only twenty-one inches above ground. The bottom of this place is extremely rough; and in the north-west corner is a well, or spring, which must have added greatly to the natural dampness of the place, to which there is no other air or light, but what is admitted through a small window at the east end.

“ About

About the middle of the area, a little to the north of the churches of St. Patrick and German, is a square pyramidal mount of earth terminating obtusely. Each of its sides faces one of the cardinal points of the compass, and measures about 70 yards. Time and weather have rounded off its angles; but on a careful observation it will be found to have been originally of the figure here described. For what use this mount was intended may not be easy to determine. Perhaps from this eminence the commanding officer harangued his garrison, and distributed his orders; or else it may have been the burial-place of some great personage in very early times; tumuli of this kind not being uncommon in the island.

On a head-stone in the cathedral is an inscription to the memory of Capt. Anderson, of the *Lark*, of Whitehaven, aged 43, who was wrecked near this place with his son William, and four men, Feb. 1, 1791. Also others to Capt. Murray, Mrs. Jane Wattleworth, Charles Wattleworth, and Mrs. Maddrell.

Among the inscriptions in the cathedral, was the following singular one, on a brass plate, over the tomb of Bishop Rutter, written by himself; the plate was a few years since stolen and carried away—it is supposed by some casual visitors; such a daring and criminal act ought to meet with a very severe punishment.

"In hac domo, quam a vermiculis

"Mutuo accepi confratribus meis;

"Sub spe resurrectionis ad Vitam,

"Jaceo Sam^l. permissione divina

"Episcopus hujus Insulæ: Siste, lector,

"Vide ac ride, palatium Episcopi!"

"Ob. 30mo. die Mensis Mali, 1669."

The cathedral is about one hundred and ten feet long, and seventy feet the cross.

The Tynwald* mount has a pretty appearance from the road, on the side of which it is situated, about three miles from Peel, in the way from Douglas. It is here that all the new laws are promulgated annually in great state. It was formerly walled round, with two gates. [See page 144.] It forms a pyramid of three circles, regularly advanced three feet above each other to the top, where there is room enough for the principal officers to stand under a canopy. A wide grass walk joins it to St. John's chapel. The lowest circle is about eighty yards round, the smallest about twenty-one feet round. [See the next page.]

St. John's chapel has been lately rebuilt, it is a small neat building in the form of a cross. It has no pews, being only used occasionally, when the Rev. Mr. Corlett does the duty.

Henry Byron, a man of great prudence and severity, who was Lieut.-Governor in 1428, regulated many publick abuses in the state, and convened the people at the Tynwald in 1429, when the law for ending controversies by prowess was, among other matters, abolished by universal consent. Whether he had observed discontents in the manner of electing their representatives, or thought it for the honour and interest of his Lord to have the ancient legislative power restored, we know not; but it appears that he called another assembly the next year, and ordered six men to be chosen out of every sheading, by the whole body of the people, out of whom he elected four; the six sheadings are therefore represented by twenty-four persons denominated *Keys*.§

* A parish in Dumfries bears this name; for an account of which see Sir John Sinclair's Statistical account of Scotland; vol. i. 370.

§ See Letter xii. and Sacheverell's account of Man, 12mo. 1702.

The annexed drawing represents the Tynwald Mount, with a horse lanketted.* The view of the cathedral at the head of this chapter, and of the Fort in the title-page, were drawn by Mr. Haughton, jun. of Liverpool, who was in the island when I was there: they are engraved on wood by Anderson, of London.

It was in this parish that I met with Mr. W. R. Holden, of Birmingham, who had been making a tour of the island, and with whom I afterwards spent many social moments; as also with Mr. Carruthers, of Liverpool, with whom I enjoyed some pleasant excursions, and by whom I was obliged with the several drawings from whence the engravings are taken.

During my transient visit, the vicar obligingly pointed out every object worthy of notice, and from him, as well as from the clergy in general, I received more politeness than perhaps, as an absolute stranger, I had any right to expect.

THE TYNWALD MOUNT.



* See page 52.

KIRK

KIRK PATRICK.

The origin of the name is evidently from St. Patrick, who, though a native of Scotland, was adored here, and whose memory the piety and reverence of his countrymen honoured with the consecration of several of their churches.*

This parish, in the vicinity of Peel, is bounded by German on the N.; by Marown on the N. E.; Malew on the S. W.; and by the Irish sea on the W. It was united to German until 1714; when the separation took place, the present church of St. Patrick was built on the ruins of an old Roman-catholick chapel, and has a very neat appearance.

The rivulet that empties itself into Peel harbour rises by different branches in this parish; and Glenmoai rivulet falls into the sea, four miles below Peel, at a creek of that name. Niarble is a creek or inlet in this parish.

The mountains are, Dauby, Shlewhallan, part of South Barrule, Kion-flue, and part of Archalagon.

In this parish are, a bleaching-house and flax-mill belonging to Mr. Thomas Shimmin, and two corn-mills. The roads from Peel to the end of Dauby, and from Mullin-a-chley to Peel, pass through this parish.

The lead mines at Fox-Dale afford rich and abundant ore; they are near South-Barrule, and belong to the Duke of Athol; near them is a beautiful cascade. Trials have been made for coal, but hitherto without success.

There is a bridge of one bold arch over the river, between Peel and Kirk Patrick. The soil is a gravelly loam, and pretty fertile; it yields good crops when manured with lime or marl. Red clay marl abounds, but the lime-stone and

* Vide Statistical account of Scotland, by Sir John Sinclair, vol. xiii. p. 249.

limestone are procured from the south-side, near Castletown. The best slate quarries in the island are in this parish; and a good fishery on its coast for herrings and grey fish. The lead mines afford the richest lead ore of any in England, but have not lately been wrought. Timber thrives here, of which Ballamoar, and the neighbourhood of the vicarage, afford pleasing specimens. The parish is about two miles broad, and near ten miles in length.

As instances of longevity in this parish, the present vicar buried in *one day*, a man and his wife, who had been three years married; one was 49 and the other 97 years of age.

Here, in *one year*, also were buried five persons, the youngest of whom was 85 years of age.

The barony of Bangor and Sabal, situated in this parish, consists of six corrupted, and seven real quarterlands. His Grace the Duke of Athol has a grant of this barony for a term of years from the crown, fourteen of which (1797) are unexpired.

The former vicars, as far as I can ascertain, were, the Rev. Matthias Cungey; the Rev. Robt. Radcliffe, collated in 1709, vicar-general; and the present Rev. Evan Christian, who is vicar-general, collated Oct. 18, 1769.* The vicarage-house is pleasantly embosomed in trees, three-quarters of a mile from the church, near Ballamoar, which is the grove of the island.

In Kirk Patrick church-yard, are interred several persons of the ages of 71, 73, 76, 78, 80, 87, and 90 years.

The church is a neat modern building, 25 yards long and 19 feet broad, having a wing with a pewed gallery over it, 26 feet deep; the ceiling coved, and two handsome seats in the chancel, in which the interment of the dead was forbidden by Bishop Wilson.

* The office of vicar-general is analogous to that of Chancellor to a Bishop in England.

This building was erected by the exertions of Bishop Wilton in 1710,* when Capt. Silvester Radcliffe, and his son Charles Radcliffe, with the consent of their respective wives, gave part of their estate of Knock-aly-Moor, to build the church, church-yard, vicarage-house, and garden on; and the parishioners each agreed to give every personal assistance. "The church," says Bishop Wilton, "I consecrated on St. Peter's day, 1715, built new from the foundation. And besides my charge, I added 50*l.* towards bettering the endowment.

"1716; I built (says Bp. W.) a new school-house at St. Patrick's, and recovered the glebe, which had been leased out by Governor Ireland.

"1739, I gave 20*l.* for a glebe to Kirk Patrick and German. Towards the building and endowing of St. Patrick's new church, the bishop expended 73*l.* being arrears of the bishop's revenue during the vacancy. He also gave out of his own private purse, a pulpit, reading-desk, clerk's-seat, and a pew for the vicars family; as also the communion-table, carpet, and rails. And on the day of consecration 50*l.* the interest for the vicar's perpetual use, which, with 72*l.* given by his Lordship afterwards, was laid out on an estate in Kirk Patrick called Ballymore, for the perpetual use of the vicars of Kirk Patrick and German, &c."

KIRK MAROWN.

This is the only inland parish in the island. It forms a sort of basin, being surrounded by hills, and bounded by

* See the particulars in the act of Tynwald, in Stat. Laws, 8vo. 1797, page 140.

Braddon, St. Ann, Malew, Patrick, and German; it is six miles from Peel, and five from Douglas.

Glen-daragha stream, which rises in Gharth farm, after a short course falls into the Dark river. A stratum of marl is observable on its banks, but little is dug. On the north-side another small stream rises, and runs into the same. The former affords trout in plenty.

The barony of St. Trinian's, situated in the parishes of German and Marown, consists of five quarterlands. This was purchased by Mr. Quayle, together with the impropriate tythes of Kirk Marown, in 1763, from the present Duke of Athol's father, in virtue of a certain indenture *separate* of feoffment, and in conjunction with Duke James, for 500l. Manks; and Mr. Quayle holds a court for this barony.

St. Trinian's, a mere ruin, is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the present church, to which was annexed a glebe and church-yard. It is on the road-side from Douglas to Peel.

A lead mine, probably a rich one, was once attempted in a valley near Dremelang, but was abandoned.

This parish is in the middle sheading. It may here be necessary to state, that with respect to its civil concerns the island is divided into six sheadings, each of which has its coroner, who, in the nature of a sheriff, is intrusted with the peace of the district, secures criminals, brings them to justice, &c. This coroner has a deputy in each parish, termed a lockman.

The *Rushen sheading* contains Kirk Christ Rushen, Arbory, and Malew.

Middle sheading, St. Ann, Marown, and Braddon,
Garff sheading, Maughold, Lonan, and Conchan.

The north division comprises *Glenfaba sheading*, containing Patrick and German.

Michael sheading, Michael, Balaff, and Jurby.

Ayre sheading, Lezayre, Andreas, and Bride.*

Here are two corn mills and a flax mill. Hazel nuts are found in the bogs; this is singular, as very few traces of the hazel are now to be found growing in the island.

The mountains are, Archollagan, Greba, Sliuefchiarn, part of Argole on Lord H. Murray's estate, Dremelang, and *Lbiaght y Kinry*, i.e. Kinry's Grave, he having perished there, through his rash and imprudent attempt, on a very snowy day, to run from Douglas to Bishop's court, and back again to Douglas, stark naked, for a trifling sum of money.—N. B. It was on his return from Bishop's court that he perished, and according to tradition was buried on the spot where he died.

Extract from the register, 1703. Baptized: Jane the daughter of John Quillian, and Jane Brew his wife, who was 48 years of age; and twenty years and a half married, when she bare this her first child, who was baptized Jan. 17th, 1703.

1667, A child of John Lace was baptized by Edward Brew, clerk, in the absence of the minister, and upon necessity.—1662, Several buried by the clerk.

Lay baptisms we find to have been permitted in England, by the prayer-books of Edward and Elizabeth, in cases of

* But by an act of Tynwald in 1796, the common law-court, held at one particular time and place, being found inconvenient, the island was divided into two districts, for a court to be held in each; and from thence the sheadings are thus altered:

Patrick, German, and Marown, form Glenfaba sheading.

Maughold and Lonah, form the Garff sheading.

Conchaph, Braddon, and Santon, the middle sheading.

The northern district comprises Michael, Ayre, and Garff sheadings; the court for which is held at Ramsay.

The southern district comprises Glenfaba, middle, and Rufen sheadings, the court held at Castletown.

danger,

danger, on the supposed impossibility of salvation without baptism; but when they had clearer notions of the sacraments, it was resolved, in convocation 1575, that even private baptism, in case of necessity, was only to be administered by a lawful minister. *Encyc. Brit.*

In 1667, on the 4th of July, herrings were so plenty, that they sold for 6d. a mace of 500.

The vicarage house is in ruins near the church. The glebe about three acres; but little wheat is grown. The donations to the poor are about 100l. principal.

Former Rectors: In 1679, the Rev. Robert Fletcher. William Bridson. Robert Radcliffe, curate. Matthias Curghey. Philip Moore, curate. Tho. Christian. John Christian, his son. Rev. Thomas Christian, his son, the present vicar; the duty done by the Rev. John Bridson.

In the Church
Is a paten of silver, inscribed "Ecclesie St. Runii Man-
nensis sacrum, 1759. The gift of the Rev. John Christian,
vicar. Cup dated 1705."

The font is very large, evidently intended to immerse children in, of a stone not found in the island. Part of the porch was brought from St. Trinian's ruins. A handsome pulpit, with the legs of Man over it.

A stone to the memory of Henry, son of John Clucas, of Balla Nicholas, "a virtuous and notable youth, academic student," died June 23, 1732, aged 23 years.

The church measures 60 feet by 18.

In the Church-yard.
A tomb in memory of the Rev. John Christian, of Ballnekilley, vicar of this parish, 26 years, buried Sept. 29th, 1779, aged 51. The Rev. John Christian, vicar, who died Nov. 19, 1777, aged 47.

Francis

Francis Blackmore, of Ireland, buried Sept. 25, 1734, aged 63. His son Simon directed these lines to be added:

“ Stop, traveller, I pray; but then take heed;

“ You judge not hard of him, when this you read.

“ No debts, no laws, obliged him to fly

“ From the dear land of his nativity;

“ But worn with cares, he chose this place to end

“ His days in peace, and make his God his friend.”

The ages of 75, 76, 79, 80, and 88, occur.

Kirk Patrick abounds in fine sheep pasturage, and Marown has a long extended swampy vale, which, if drained, might form the best land in the island.

KIRK BRADDON.

This parish contains the town of Douglas,* the chief port; and besides the parish church, contains two chapels, one dedicated to St. George, the other to St. Matthew.

There are five principal bridges, and one or two smaller ones in the parish. The two principal streams join before they reach Douglas, one called Awin-Glas, the other Awin-doo, or the black river; from hence Douglas. The name of Braddon was probably from Brandinus, the Bishop; some have supposed it from Braddon, a salmon, from their being caught in the river.

The bay, in the form of a crescent; extends for three miles from Clayhead to Douglas promontory. It is an

* There is a village in Lanarkshire, in Scotland, of the name of Douglas, which has about 700 inhabitants, and some small manufactures of cotton. Heron's Scot. described, 12mo. 1797.

asylum from the tempests of the north-west and south, but to the storms of the east it is greatly exposed. Both points present a dangerous and rocky shore.

A variety of fish is here caught in great abundance. The cod are fine, the salmon small, but good, and plentiful in July, Aug. and Sept. A plan of Douglas harbour, taken in 1791, is annexed to the Commissioners' Report. Gob-bock, or dog-fish, is plenty, and eaten by the lower classes.

A spa was discovered at Ballabrooi, but because of the inconvenience arising from the resort of company, it was blocked up.

The parish church is most pleasantly surrounded by trees, about two miles from the town, by the road-side leading to Peel, which, as well as Castletown, is about ten miles from Douglas. The roads are good; on the latter mile-stones are placed, the only road so adorned.

The vicarage-house was originally close by the church; but on account of some disputes, an act of Tynwald passed, about 1742, which exchanged it for the ground on which the present house is erected, about three-quarters of a mile from the church. It has two small fields, glebe land, near it; but several acres were purchased and annexed by Bishop Wilson, which pay a quit-rent and other services to the lord.

The church was rebuilt in 1773, it has a square tower and two small bells; they baptize and bury in St. George's chapel, and also marry by special licence. Braddon church is neatly pewed, twenty-seven yards long, by seven broad.

"Rendered, (says Bishop Wilson) flagged, and put a new east window to the chancel, 1704. 1705, I gave six pounds to Kirk Braddon vicarage-house. 1741, I gave 15l. towards building a new house for the vicarage. 1739, I gave 20l. towards buying a glebe to Kirk Braddon, with 35l. of Mr. Thompson's."

In

In Braddon church-yard are buried several persons between 80 and 96 years old.

On the Edge of a Stone-cross at Kirk Braddon.

Durlif nfaci risti crus dono Aftiac funfin frudur fun
Safsfag.

For Admiral Durlif, this cross was erected by the son of his brother, the son of Safsfag.

In the Church—Inscriptions.

1788, John Gelling, of Camlock, died Jan. 3, aged 86.

1785, Catharine, his wife, died Nov. 28th, aged 81.

In the Chancel.

1733, Johannes Curphey, died Oct. 6, vicar, and vicar-general, aged 76.

1700, Thomas Lowcay, died June 24th, aged 72.

1770, Lieut. Halley Borwick, commander of the cutter Cholmondeley, died April 23d, aged 56.

1741, John Corris, of Douglas, 17th of May, (under the chancel door) aged 69.

In the Church-yard.

I had no opportunity of taking the inscriptions in Braddon church-yard, but a particular friend favoured me with these.

“ John Tiefin, of Great Clifton in Cumberland. Insigni pietate puer, genio felici, et pro ætat. ling. Lat. Græc. doctus filio privigno posuit, P. Moore.”

“ H. S. E. Edward Arthur æt. 13. ob. 1754. Reader! art thou a parent? Let thy heart sympathise with parents, and feel with them for the loss of an only child—but wouldst thou know thy duty, and revere the ways of Providence in such dispensations, read and consider the sacred page of Wisdom,

dom, (chap. iv. 7.—14.) Go thy ways, be silent, learn submission, and adore thy Maker. *Parentes moesti posuere.*"

"Here lies interred, the Rev. P. Moore, forty years chaplain and schoolmaster in this parish; ob. 1783, æt. 77. *Sis tu semper felix &c.* (obliterated.)

"For ever may that man be blest
 "Who never will these bones molest,
 "But here for ever let them rest:
 "Till fire consume this earthly ball,
 "And Christ shall come to judge us all!!!"

Vicars. In 1733, the Rev. John Curghey, vicar-general. John Cofnaghan, vicar-general. Joseph Cofnaghan, his son. Thomas W. J. Woods. Julius Cofnaghan. John Moore. 1792, the Rev. Robert Quayle, the present vicar.

Donations about 80l. principal to the poor.

For the returns of the number of inhabitants in Kirk Braddon and Douglas, see page 77.

St. Matthew's chapel, which is in the town, has a clock. In 1708, Bishop Wilson consecrated this chapel at Douglas, to which he was a considerable benefactor. "Sept. 21, 1708, I contributed (says Bishop Wilson) 10l. and begged 60l. more towards the building of it." It is small; has one monument on a marble in the chancel, "Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Philip Moore, rector of Kirk Bride, and officiating minister of the chapel of Douglas. His education was completed under the auspices of the good Bishop Wilson, and he made a grateful return for this singular advantage, by contributing to the virtuous instruction of youth, being above forty years master of Douglas school. He was likewise principally concerned in revising the memorable translation of the sacred scriptures into the Manks language, for which, by his learning, he was eminently qualified. He

was

was born at Douglas, Sept. 5, 1705, and died there Jan. 22, 1783. This monument was erected, as a testimony of friendly esteem, at the expence of the Rev. Thomas Wilson, D. D. son of the Bishop, &c."

Forman Chaplains. The Rev. Mr. Moore, and the Rev. Mr. Quayle; the Rev. Mr. Stowell is the present chaplain, and master of the grammar-school; the donations to which are, a house, and about £51. per annum.

On an eminence, west of Douglas, is St. George's chapel, a large elegant modern building, erected a few years since by subscription; * it has spacious pews and galleries, and a handsome organ. The Rev. Mr. Christian is the officiating minister for the Rev. Mr. Quayle, late vicar of Kirk Ouncan.

All the tomb-stones here are of a recent date; among those to strangers, I observed Duncan Robertson, esq, town-major of Hull, who died March 30, 1793, aged 50. Wm. Powel Buck, of Norwich, April 18, 1793, aged 28. John Nichols, of Carmarthen, Aug. 16, 1795, aged 26. James Drake, of Laughin Isle, Ireland, Dec. 24, 1795, aged 54. Joseph Shaw, of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, May 29, 1796, aged 47. Alexander Stuart, son of Daniel and Mary Stuart, of Perthshire, aged 10, Oct. 28, 1796.

Douglas contains about 900 houses, and is a neat pleasant town, the buildings lofty, but the streets narrow and close.

The following is its custom-house establishment. A receiver and deputy-receiver general, collector and clerk, comptroller, searcher, warehouse-keeper, comptroller of ditto, riding-officer, port-gauger, tidemen, boatmen, &c.

Coarse paper is manufactured in the parish; and Douglas has snuff and tobacco factories, and a linen manufactory by

* The funds were lodged with Bishop Mason, who dying insolvent, the persons employed in the building have never been paid.

Messrs. Moore, on an extensive scale, from the heckling to the piece; but it is bleached in England. The quality of these goods, which I examined, are particularly stout and strong, as well as fine. On some rocks near the mouth of the harbour is an ancient fort, now used as a temporary prison.

It has publick breweries, tan-yards, &c. and, as instances of its progress in refinement, a circulating library, a theatre, several billiard-tables, assemblies, and races. Well might Mona's bard exclaim,

" O Luxury! whom Eastern Kings revere,

" Dost thou maintain a little empire here?

" Could not whole kingdoms thy desires allay,

" But must poor simple *Douglas* be thy prey?

" Ah! see what desolation thou hast spread,

" Young industry is sick, and virtue dead;

" While pride and pomp so absolute are grown,

" That friendless modesty's kick'd out of town."

In pursuing these parochial sketches, the reader will doubtless have observed that he has met with no publick asylums for distress of any kind; the poor have no house to shelter them in age; the sick have no hospitals; the poor married woman no tender nurses and doctors gratis, to relieve the pains of nature's trying moments; nor has the unfortunate single woman the cup of salvation and comfort held out to her when lost or betrayed by unguarded conduct: yet I am happy to observe that at Douglas and at Ramsay, there are clubs for mutual benefit.* The former, which was established in 1790, had, in 1798, a clear capital of more than 220l. The females have no society of this kind.

* " Friendly societies establish this great truth, of infinite national importance, that the people in general are competent to *their own maintenance*; the nation no doubt has saved millions, by these beneficial

Douglas sands afford a fine ride, extending near two miles, terminated by romantick rocks, down which, in the winter, run two beautiful cascades; the sea water is peculiarly clear, and the shore adapted for bathing machines: the view of the bay is delightful, and the swelling sails that so often solicit attention, break the fatigue which the eye would otherwise feel from the vast expanse of water.

Here are five herring-houses; one of these I was informed cost 1200*l*.

“ The herring fishery (says Mr. Ashe) is a fountain from whence flows great publick benefit and private good; in its season its novelty inspires sensations of astonishment and delight: the boundless ocean, on which is displayed the beautiful fleet, composed of 500 sail, some steering north, others south, east, and west, all in search of the finny tribe, the sea heaving gently its majestick bosom, as if proud of its burthen, and willing to exhibit Mona’s industrious sons to her view, and to catch the radiance of the setting sun, which gilds each sail with varied colours; such is the evening progress of the fleet which the gentle breeze imperceptibly steals from the sight, and nothing is heard but the soft murmurs of mirth, the furling of the sails, or movement of the oars. To those who are in the boats, the sea appears a liquid fire, caused from darkness, or the effect of night upon the brilliant particles which compose the scales on the fish that float in immense bodies for miles around. As the nets are drawn full, each heart increases in happiness, and the rising sun from the east illumines the way into Douglas harbour, which is

neficial institutions. And it is the opinion of Sir F. M. Eden, that they ought to be encouraged so as to render them universal throughout the kingdom.” See Sir F. M. Eden, on the state of the Poor, 3 vols. 4to. preface, and p. 590 of vol. i. 1797.

soon filled by the native boats and vessels that come to purchase from all quarters, displaying their country's colours, and partaking of the general joy which a good fishing diffuses throughout the land. The natives, upon laying up a sufficient stock for themselves, dispose of the remainder, and rich Italy and proud Spain become indebted to the industry of Manikmen, for the means of existence for a particular period of the year."

The naval power of this island was formerly greater than it is at present; for history informs us, that the Marks, under Godred Crownan, made great conquests in Ireland; and were too hard for the Scots at sea, and forced them to submit to a peace on dishonourable terms. In 1205, Reginald king of Man sailed to Ireland with John de Courcy, who married his sister, with a fleet of 100 sail. And when they submitted to Alexander III. of Scotland, they undertook to assist him, when required, with ten vessels armed with 500 men, which were stout ships at that period.

A very handsome new pier and light-house are building by Mr. Stuart, the architect of the new and elegant church at Shroombury, &c.

In 1787, eighty-four yards of the lowest end of the old pier, with a light-house thereon, was destroyed by a violent gale of wind. At low water this harbour is entirely dry, and reckoned the best dry harbour in St. George's channel. It is a harbour of refuge in hard gales of wind for vessels of 500 tons, downward.

Mr. Nicholas Christian is of opinion, that if a new pier were carried twenty yards farther into the sea than the old, it would afford refuge for small vessels of fifty or sixty tons burthen in ballast, and vessels of twenty tons laded, at low water; and at half tide for vessels in ballast of sixty or seventy tons, and for laden vessels of fifty tons burthen, if in neap tides.

sides. The former light-house was a beik building, between thirty and forty feet high, lighted each night by five or eight half-pound candles, with a tin circular reflection behind them of about eight feet diameter, and could be seen at four or five leagues distance. The sketch of the new one in plate 3d, was drawn from memory by Mr. Carruthers, whose abilities in portrait and general painting do him great credit.

Mr. Vals, in 1796, by order of the Treasury Board, surveyed the harbour of Douglas, and gave in two plans; one for repairing the old pier, the estimate 2600*l.* but which, if it had been done, could not have been depended on; the other, to make a good and complete new pier, the estimate of which was 15,200*l.*

Government made a grant for this purpose, but the sum being inadequate, in 1797 a further sum of 7000*l.* was granted, by government, to the Duke of Athol, for the completion of the pier, repairing the harbour, &c. And the sum of 3500*l.* to be expended on other public buildings.*

The first stone of the new pier of Douglas, was laid on the 24th of July, 1793, by the Most Noble John Duke of Athol. This new pier is nearly finished, and will be a delightful promenade and look-out, and with its pleasant quay, the rising grounds opposite, the view of Mr. Whalley's house, battery, &c. and the walk to the Nunnery and places adjacent, will all conspire to please the stranger; and the continual influx of company will always render it lively and interesting.

* Voted by the Committee of Supply for 1798.

Happiness is, however, not even here unqualified, for, as we highly estimate the *Churchill* of Mona,* we are constrained to credit his muse, though it informs us that, alas!

"Douglas, the feat of scandal—nurse of pride—
 "To ignorance by lasting ties allied;
 "With self-tormenting spleen, and envious strife,
 "Sours her own cup, and blasts the joys of life.
 "Let not the peaceful stranger hope to find
 "An Eden here, and saints of human kind;
 "No sooner is he landed on the quay,
 "Than vigilant detraction grasps her prey;
 "And though his kinder fates protect his life,
 "His fortune suffers—or his faithful wife."

* * * * *

"Oh! learn to live, let pride and scandal die,
 "Let envy make her exit with a sigh—
 "Why does detraction through the country roam?
 "Why do you still forget you're all at home?"

Douglas market is well supplied, but provisions are comparatively dear. It has two fairs in May, and one in November, and is the chief place of trade in the island.

The packet with the mail from England, is due from Whitehaven after Monday evenings, and on its arrival at Douglas, stays there three days and then returns.

The Rev. Mr. Stowell, of Douglas, has a curious antique small painting of our Saviour, with this inscription: "THIS PRESENT FIGURE IS A SIMILITUDE OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST, IMPRINTED IN AMERALD BY THE PREDESCESORS OF THE GREATER TURKE, AND

* See the Retrospect, the Sallad, &c. poems in 4to. and 12mo. by this gentleman, no less distinguished by his poetical genius, than his modest worth and amiable deportment in private life.

SENT TO THE POPE INOCENTE THE HIGH FOR THIS CAUSE FOR A TOKEN TO REDEME HIS BROTHER YT. WAS TAKEN PRISONER." Painted on board.

Mr. Moore has a variety of curiosities, which he very readily and politely shews to strangers.

At Braddon church I was witness to the funeral of a mother, borne by her sons; the service was performed in the Manks language, and the corps ushered in by a psalm; when in the church the four sons knelt in the attitude of prayer over the coffin, the sight of which was very affecting.

"Another race the following age supplies,

"They fall successive, and successive rise."

The Duke of Athol's seat* is in the vicinity of Douglas, and Mr. Whalley's beautiful house and grounds, which are still in a progressive state of improvement, embellish Douglas very much; it is part of the Nunnery estate.—Of the Nunnery, Major Taubman's, I shall leave Clara Lenox§ to speak. "The saloon and other apartments are fine, and elegantly finished; at the front of the house, towards the town, is a spacious square planted round with evergreens, silver furze, and the most beautiful flowering shrubs; the gardens are laid out with great taste, and adjoining is an excellent hot-house or nursery, shrubbery or wilderness, the whole being connected with surprizing convenience. The

* His Grace's seats in Scotland are thus described by a recent Tourist. "They are among the finest ornaments of Perthshire. The houses are sumptuous and magnificent: the surrounding pleasure grounds are naturally so picturesque and romantick, and are adorned in a taste so suitable to their natural character, that to wander over them is still more interesting to the stranger, than to survey the ducal apartments." Heron's Scot. described, 12mo. 1797.

§ A late novel, 2 vols. 12mo.

Nunnery

Nunnery is universally admired for its beautiful prospect; from the windows up stairs, are picturesque views of great beauty: near the front of the house runs a beautiful river, wandering serpentine through the vale, till it meets the harbour; over it is a very handsome bridge, and near it is a newly-erected mill, fertile meadows, beautiful cottages, and a ruinous Gothic bridge; all at such a distance as to be pleasing objects."

The priores of Douglas was anciently a baroness of the Isle, held courts in her own name, and possessed great temporal as well as spiritual authority. The ruins of her convent remain.

The old Fort or Round Tower at Douglas* is the only place of confinement for common offences. The inhabitants in turn are summoned to keep watch and ward to prevent escapes. A proper place of confinement should be among the first objects of the new improvements for publick safety.

The mountain of Karraghan, in this parish, is separated from that of Penny-pot by a pleasant valley, which is reckoned an excellent sheep-walk.

The spring-tides flow 300 yards above Douglas bridge, and in Nov. 1786, 246 feet of the quay was washed away, with the light-house, by an easterly wind.

A bridge in ruins crosses the river at Douglas, having been carried away by a high sea, acting on some floating timber, in Oct. 1796. It was singular that a man who was on it, though swept away, was yet saved by the exertions of the astonished spectators.

The town is supplied with water, drawn in casks through the streets. In taking a specimen, I found myself unable to stop the current, the man (at the length of two horses) did

* See Vignette in the Title-page.

not perceive the mischief, and trembling lest his long whip and I should be better acquainted, I slipped down the first avenue, laughing at my folly—

Misce stultitiam; confiliis brevem.

I shall conclude with a sentence from Goldsmith, though not altogether apropos:

“Innocently to amuse the imagination in this dream of life, is wisdom; and nothing is useless, that by furnishing us with mental employment, quells, for a while, those stronger appetites which lead to evil.”

KIRK ONCAN.

SINCE the great decrease in the value of money, a retrospective view of any remote period, relative to the prices of *provision* and *labour*, becomes not only an object of curiosity, but a speculation of importance, as it at all times materially affects the happiness of the majority of the people. Before then I speak of the parish immediately under review, I shall digress a moment to wander through the old Manks statutes, to learn, as far as I can, how these were estimated in the infancy of society.

I find by an act of Tynwald, 1430, it is enacted that the Lord be victualled when he is in the island, at the following prices: “a cow, or beef, price 4s. at two head courts in the year, of every sheading, two martres, (bullocks) the price of every marte 3s. 4d.; and when the Lieutenant is here, a marte every week, with other victuals; i. e. the price of a marte 4s. a mutton 6d. a pork 4d. a lamb 1d. a kid ½d. a pig 1d. a goose ½d. from Easter to Midsummer, and this by use and custom.”

By

By a statute of 1758, the loss of sheep by dogs, incurs a payment of 5s. for a mutton; 4s. for a sheep; and a yearling, and a lamb, at 3s. severally; and the dogs to be hung.

By an act of Tynwald, in 1609, the wages of a ploughman per year, were fixed at 13s. 4d.; every driver, 10s.; every horseman, 8s.; and every woman-servant, as she shall be thought to deserve by the deemsters and jury. Every head taylor, per day, with meat and drink, 4d. and not above; and every apprentice taylor, with meat and drink, 2d. and not above. And if any refuse to work at these rates, they are to be "put to be a servant."*

"Weavers for every yard of woollen cloth for blanket, sufficiently wrought, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; for every four great hundred breadth of keare, $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; for every yard of medlie, $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. being five hundred, which is for every great hundred one farthing.

"Linen websters to be paid according to old custom, as the yarn shall be in smallness or greatness.

"Every walker or fuller, for every yarn full'd, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. of the great hundred; keare cloth, $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; medlie, $1\frac{1}{4}$ d.; white cloth, 1d.

"Every mason, carpenter, hooper, slater, thatcher, (thatching after the English fashion) and joiner, to have, with meat and drink, 4d. per day, and not above, being sufficient workmen. Blacksmith, for laying of every coulter, 1d.; for making, 2d.; for every new sock, 2d.; for making and lay-

* The 5th Eliz. also empowered the justices in England to rate the wages of artificers, handicraftsmen, husbandmen, and other labourers whose wages had, in times past, been rated. King James's first parliament appears to have been guided (says Sir F. M. Eden) by the same short-sighted policy, which influenced former legislatures to attempt the difficult, though specious, task of regulating the wages of industry.

See "State of the Poor," vol. 1st and 3d. 4to. 1797.

ing of every wing, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. No person to give more under pain of forfeiting the whole wages, or day's work."

In 1664, and 1665, &c. acts were made respecting servants hire, warning, diet, leaving the island, or being sent out without licence, &c. which is henceforth restricted.

In 1667, an act passed on the subject of servants, saying, that notwithstanding the act of 1609 restricting wages, "at which time the farmers were of better ability than of late time, since the enhancing of the wages, to pay the same by the rate aforesaid, for their corn and other commodities; nevertheless, (says the statute) the servants will not, of late years, hire for double the wages so mentioned, unless they may receive what wages they please; not considering that the farmers are far more unable now than formerly to pay the same, in respect to the scarcity of money, and the cheap rates both of corn and cattle; and yet are the servants in a better condition to subsist, by the cheapness of cloth, both linen and woollen, and all other commodities they stand in need of." To restrain, therefore, what they term the exorbitancy of the servants, and to moderate between both, the following rates of wages were enacted; a ploughman, 15s.; driver, 10s.; horseman, or lad, 8s.; household fisherman, 13s. per annum. Every maid-servant of ability, 9s. a year; wages of inferior servants to be estimated by the deemster. Servants refusing at these rates to work, to be imprisoned. These obsolete laws were repealed in 1777.

The present price of labour is increased, Mr. Quayle informs us, within ten years, from 6d. to 8d. and 12d. per day. A ploughman has six guineas, boys two guineas a year; carpenters and masons, 1s. 6d.; quarriers, 1s. 4d.; mowers, 1s. 6d. and a quart of ale per day, (see page 51;) women, 6d. per day at potatoe setting, haymaking, weeding, and pulling flax, 8d. in harvest, and 7d. in digging potatoes.

The

... The following notice was lately read in each parish :

“ Whereas, in the year *1422, 1561, 1665, Sec. acts of Tynwald were passed, that no beggar or vagabond should be permitted to come into this island. And the master of any vessel bringing over such, or any other person or persons, who had no visible means of making a livelihood, was obliged to maintain them himself, till he carried them back, under pain of having his vessel seized. Moreover, it is ordered by the said acts, that every parish shall maintain its own poor, and not suffer them to beg in any other parish, and that those who infringed upon this law should be whipped in their own parishes:—Notice is therefore hereby given, that henceforward this law will be put in strict force.”

But to our present object of parochial enquiry, *Kirk Oacm*. In this parish is situated the little village Chondroghat, which in English signifies Bridge-end, and is about two miles from Douglas, through which the great road passes to Ramsey, by Laxey. This parish is one of the smallest in the island, and is bounded by Lonan, Braddon, and the sea. Crowdale, Bankes harbour, Port-Cooyne, and Port-y-actay, are denominated creeks in this parish.

Barley and oats are the prevailing crops. Here are four corn-mills. The water I thought much better than I had met with in other spots. The poor have a small fund of about 30*l*. principal; appropriated to their benefit.

Among the many pleasant moments that my perambulations afforded me, I must recollect with regret those expe-

* The clause in this act is, “ Also that no man bring beggars or vagabonds into the country, upon pain of forfeiture of his boat.” And the present migration of the Irish to the island is in great measure prevented, by a late order, that none are to be received without passports.

rienced with the worthy vicar of this parish, who, alas! is since removed from among us. He received me with a confidence and a generosity, which could not fail to captivate, and impressed my mind with warm ideas of liberality and benevolence.

The church, which is dedicated to *Onca*, the mother of St. Patrick, is fifty-six feet long, and fifteen broad. The Rev. William Gell was vicar fifty years, and was succeeded by his son, Samuel Gell, on whose removal to Kirk Lonan, in 1759, the Rev. Thomas Quayle succeeded, who dying in 1798, the Rev. John Cannel, the present vicar, was instituted.

The parochial school is in the village above-mentioned.

A small mountain, situated south of Sliaucoure in Lonan, is called *Karn-ajole* in this district.

This coast, in its creeks and bays, produces a great variety of marine plants; and the marine mosses are tinged with the most beautiful shades of red, green, brown, and yellow; some few are of a bluish cast, but those with the various shadings of red are the most numerous.

The eminences in this parish display the ocean to advantage; the English coast, on a clear day, is seen in almost every part of the island; the eye delighted roves over the vast expanse of water, admires it, under all its fluctuations, and observes,

“ When calm,
 “ What iris-hues of purple, green, and gold,
 “ Play on its glassy surface; and, when vext
 “ With storms, what depth of billowy shade, with light
 “ Of curling foam, contrasted.”

GILPIN.

Among the first objects that attract in a new place, are the church and church-yard. Let us here take a contemplative range for a few moments, and muse with sympathetic feeling

ing over the mouldering ashes of those who, though once alive to the sweetest emotions of the mind, are now past that state we now enjoy.

“ Together down they sink in social love,
 “ Together freed their gentle spirits fly
 “ To scenes where love and bliss immortal reign.

Seven persons are recorded between the ages of 72 and 83; and three persons between 90 and 99 years of age.

A rude carving of a warrior, with some Runick characters, said to be on the highest step, escaped my notice.

In this church-yard is a tomb to the memory of “ Alice Busk, wife of Wadsworth Busk, esq; attorney-general of the isle: on the 11th of June, 1776, in the 38th year of her age, her valuable life was suddenly lost by a fatal and deplorable accident; to the heart rending grief of one, whose happiness lies buried here; whose health, whose ease, whose comfort was her care; whose inclinations, ere his lips had uttered them, she caught even from his eye, and regarded as a law; whom to the last she honoured with her love, and having blest him while she lived, blest him also with her expiring breath. On his distracted mind, the virtues she possessed have too deeply stamped the remembrance of her untimely death; though submitted to by herself, in the most calamitous circumstances, with a degree of fortitude and resignation, which christianity only could inspire, and which reflected a lustre on her sex, her character, and her religion.”

On another tomb is the following inscription: “ Captain Wm. Harriman, buried Feb. 19, 1760, aged 32.”

The boisterous blasts on Neptune's waves

Have tost me to and fro:

In spite of both, by God's decrees,

I harbour here below.

Although

Although I here at anchor lie,
 With many of our fleet;
 I must one day set sail again,
 Our Saviour Christ to meet.

This parish, from its vicinity to Douglas, is very pleasant, affording, from its higher ground, charming sea-views and landscapes, and the vessels coming into or going out of the bay, are seen very prettily around it.

From the number of public-houses mentioned in page 129, it will be obvious that every village and parish is provided in that respect, and the little huts, thus privileged, have mostly a small empty barrel outside the door to indicate their nature; if you venture in, the chance is, that you will be gratified with excellent wine, plenty of rum, and improveable ale;—and herrings and potatoes of course. The people are civil, and you may travel at all hours with the greatest security; they salute you with, *Good morn*, or *good e'en*, *good e'en*, whenever you meet them.

The people of this parish, I noticed, as very orderly and decent on the Sunday.

Dr. Knox, I think, remarks, that “Religion is the highest accomplishment and perfection of human nature, and that zeal for it, when properly directed, must be acceptable to God.”

The progress of the Methodists in this island has been no less rapid than in other countries.

In this, and most other parishes, there is a place of worship: here I heard an English sermon delivered with an animated elocution; and one in Manks, by a native, no less fervent and devout. No other denominations of dissenters exist in the island.

The word Methodist was first given to ancient physicians, who practised by regular rules, in opposition to the practice

tice of quackery; but it is now applied to any body of Christians, who profess a more than ordinary zeal for the salvation of mankind.*

Their progress here was owing to Mr. Lowry, a native, who prevailed on Mr. Crook first to visit it in 1775. Mr. Crook preached to numerous audiences, and after some violent opposition from turbulent spirits, established many societies. Mr. Westley visited it in 1777, and was well received. Preachers sprung up, who preached in Manks and English, and all opposition gradually died away. Mr. Westley remarked, "that they had no such circuit, either in England, Scotland, or Ireland; it is, said he, shut up from the world. There are no disputers, no dissenters of any kind. The governor, bishop, clergy, oppose not. They did for a season, but they grew better acquainted with us."

At present (1798) there are in the methodist societies of the island 2700 persons; three travelling preachers, sixty Manks preachers, and fifteen meeting-houses.

In 1797, William Savary, a quaker of Philadelphia, with Mr. Farrel, and George Binns, of Liverpool, and Mr. Foster, of Warrington, visited and preached in the island, and were treated with attention and respect. The two former had been through Europe to examine the state of the religion of Jesus Christ. They remarked that at Berlin, and here, they perceived more apparent marks of religion than at most other places.

Mr. Crook visited the island again in 1798. This district is now annexed to the Whitehaven circuit, and is regularly visited.

"The zeal with which the methodist teachers diffuse their doctrine, is exemplary. It exhibits every appearance

* Vide Evans's Sketches, 12mo.; and Dr. Coke's Life of Mr. Westley, 8vo.

of sincerity. Early and late, in season and out of season, they are ready to exert their best abilities in prayer, and in all acts of charity."*

I conclude with hoping, in the language of a pious foreigner, "That the system of Christianity may not be a system of speculation, a barren theory, a mere external distinction, much less a subject of controversy, dispute, and division, between us and our brethren; but let it be the constant rule of our conduct, a principle of action, our instructor and guide."§

KIRK LONAN

IS surrounded by Maughold on the north, Oncanon the south, and west, by the sea on the east, and partly by Lezayre.

It contains two groups of cottages termed villages, Agnes, at the north foot of Snaffield; and Laxey on the great road between Douglas and Ramsay.

It has two principal rivers, one of which, called Glhongawn, rises near the mountain Onus, and enters the sea at Garwich; the other, Laxey river, rises from the foot of Snaffield, and falls into the ocean at the village of Laxey.

Here are two fine springs, St. Patrick's on the west end of Lhargey-graue; and Lord Henry's on the beach south of Laxey. The mountains are, Mallaghoyr, famous for turf, Onus, Slielhean, and part of Snaffield.

* Dr. Knox's Winter Evenings, vol. iii.

§ Zollikofre on Piety; translated by Rev. Mr. Manning, of Exeter, 8vo. 1796.

The lead-mines are about one mile and a half from Laxey; the ore is so rich as to yield 150 ounces of silver in a ton. A bridge of four arches crosses Laxey river, at the foot of the village.

It is a remarkable parish for bleaching; hemp and flax are grown in some quantities.

The creeks are, Garwich, Laxey, and the promontory of Clay-head. There is an oyster-bank extending from Laxey bay, to about two miles from Maughold head, in eighteen feet water, about two miles broad, and one and a half from the shore. An engraved plan of Laxey harbour is given in the Commissioners' Report.

It appears (by a representation in 1791) "that the harbour of Laxey is the only one in the island that lies convenient, with an easterly wind, for vessels bound to the westward; and that its natural situation might be made commodious, at a small expence, for vessels of a large draught of water; that there is a red-herring house, and twenty large boats belonging to Laxey; that it might easily be made a place for shelter; and that the lead-mines worked and carried on at Laxey, demand an improved state of the harbour for carrying them on with advantage. They therefore propose to build a pier, &c. and require the attention of government to an object of such great publick utility."

The bay is about two miles across, but not sufficiently sheltered from the east winds, which do great damage in winter. It produces all kinds of flat fish, and used to be famous for spawn herrings, but they have left it. It is a fine bay for trawling with the large seines; and when the tide is out, the inhabitants fish with long lines laid on the sand, baited with sand-eels; the larger sort of these are here found; with red gurnet, white and rock cod, &c.

The

The mountains afford excellent shooting, and abound with grouse, golden plovers, &c.

In plate 3, is represented a small circular range of stones, probably Druidical, on the road-side near Laxey; in the centre was a *kistvaen*, or a stone sepulchral chest. Its scite is rather elevated, and the whole is but a few yards in diameter.

Laxey is a groupe of about thirty cottages, in a deep glen, opening into a fine bay on one side, and surrounded by steep and lonely mountains. Snaffield is three miles from it. It has a herring-house eighty feet by twenty-eight, belonging to Mr. Wattleworth, of Ramsay, at present unemployed; also a flax-mill, a tucking-mill, and 3 corn-mills.

Treasure-trove was, before the act of 1765, in the Duke of Athol's family, but since that time has been claimed by the crown, as appears by an order of a Court of Exchequer of the island in 1786, whereby a treasure-trove of 237 pieces of silver coin, found in this parish, was, upon information filed by the Attorney-General, adjudged by the court to belong to his Majesty. On a former occasion, subsequent also to 1765, a treasure-trove, consisting of ancient coins, was demanded from the Duke's *seneſchal*, by the receiver-general.

About a mile north of Laxey, under the rocks, is an unexplored cavern. Laxey Gill is a pleasing walk in dry weather, winding up the romantick river, whose sides are adorned by countless yards of bleaching cloth, and at intervals groupes of females tread the cloth in the stream, and sit round cauldrons boiling the cloth with kelp; the cloth covers a great space, and is kept down on the surface by large pebbles; they bleach tolerably white, but for peculiar purposes they send it to Ireland to be bleached. About one mile and a half up this woody glen, you come to the new level, working in pursuit of a vein of lead. Having taken an extra

coat, and some candles, I proceeded into this rocky cavern; about 160 yards brought us to the work, passing a shaft formed to let in air; a miner sat down here, and in about an hour pierced a hole, with great exertion, sixteen inches deep; this was partially filled with gun-powder, and forcibly rammed down with proper wadding, to which a communication was made by a long pointed iron, into which was introduced a straw-reed full of prime; the end of the reed then had a little brown paper greased and pointed; and with this, lighted like a candle, we retired, when the noise and echo of the explosion was tremendous. On returning we found very large pieces torn by the powder. The miner having thus done his task for that turn, we once more greeted the cheerful sun. On proceeding farther, we came to the old works, where is a pleasing fall of water over the rocks.

"Down in the dingle's depth there is a brook
 "That makes its way between the craggy stones,
 "Murmuring, hoarse murmurs."

A company from Ireland are about to work these mines, which have had a temporary suspension.

An act was made in 1733, by which leave was given to build a new church, more central and larger than the one at that period, which was old, ruinous, small, and ill situated in a corner of the parish. Bishop Wilson gave 10*l.* and Capt. Henry Skillicorn, of Bristol, gave 20*l.* towards it, out of a respect to the place of his nativity.

1735, Bishop Wilson consecrated the church in the presence of a numerous congregation, to whom he preached and administered the sacrament, and ordained Mr. T. Christian priest, and Mr. Nath. Curghey, deacon. The bishop observing that many churches of the diocese (which were uniformly seated) had been exceedingly abused and disordered,

ordered, by holding the school and burying the dead therein, thenceforth forbade it.

It may be worthy of remark that there is no other form for consecrating churches, chapels, and burial-grounds, but that written by Bishop Wilson, which is so excellent a composition, that on similar occasions it has been adopted by some of the English bishops.

This church is near the road side, about a mile from Laxey, its dimensions 84 feet by 18.

For the last five years, ending in 1796, the number of marriages was 56; baptisms 280; burials 87. In Loran church-yards are nine persons between 71 and 79; and two of the age of 83 and 84. The Brew and Clague families bury in the old church-yard.

The vicarage-house is near the church, the glebe is between twenty and thirty acres. The parochial school is on the road side, about half a mile from the church. A silver cup for the communion service, inscribed "Deo et altari Sti. Lonani sacrum. Ex devotionibus Tho. Wilson, A. M. Thom. epif. Sod. & Mannensis filii, die consecr. hujus eccles. 1735."

Former Vicars. Rev. Mr. Cofman, Rev. Mr. Curphey, Rev. Mr. Radcliffe, of the old church. Of the new church, Rev. Mr. Allin, Rev. Matt. Curphey. The present vicar, Rev. Mr. Gell.

The old church is about two miles and a half from the new one. The walls remain, the chancel is entire, but in a rude state; an elder-tree flourishes within the walls, and forms a warm asylum for the feathered tenants of the air. One ancient Danish monument, on a cross, stands near the church, and a large one in the church-yard, with its end wedged into a groove of a large flat stone. The inscriptions here are few.

St.

St. Lomanus, to whom the church is dedicated, by tradition succeeded St. Maughold. He was the son of Tygrida, one of the three holy sisters of St. Patrick, and thought to be the first bishop of Trim in Ireland. The new churchyard has a tomb for Mrs. Cath. Gell, alias Cofnahan, wife of the Rev. Samuel Gell, who died Jan. 17th, 1789, aged 68.

"When death did call I gladly did obey,

"Resolv'd to turn into my native clay;

"My soul is gone, my Saviour Christ to meet,

"Although my eyes are clothed here in sleep.

"Ah! friends, repent, God's sacred word believe,

"You see I'm gone my wages to receive."

See Prov. xvi. 31. Matt. v. 8.

KIRK CHRIST RUSHEN.

IN this parish, which I think as pleasant as any in the island, are comprehended the Calf of Man, Breda-head, Port-iron, Spanish-head, Port le Mary, Fleswick, &c. with Creg-naish, a little village. It is bounded by Arbory, Patrick, and the sea. The mountains are Breda, Slieunycranane, and Mule. On the first and last are evident traces of the Druids, and a large tumulus near the church. In short, by a minute inspection, a variety of objects, silently speaking antiquity, are observable.

At Port Erin, Earn, or Iron, from its being opposite to Ireland, is a beautiful natural harbour; a pier at a small expence would render it extremely commodious, and give twenty-five feet water.

Here also is a fine spring, with the best water I met with, called St. Catherine's well, worth the attention of the inhabitants,

bitarits, who, at a small expence, might possibly secure it from the sands which now envelope it.

Trinity well, near the church, evinces that good springs are to be found here. A plan of Port-iron and bay, is in the Commissioners' Report.

The lead-mines of Breda are about one mile and a half from hence; they were closed the day I was at Port-iron, so that I could not visit them. The ore is brought in boats to Port-iron river, where there is a conveniency for cleansing it; it is then conveyed by land to the smelting-house, near Port le Mary, at Bunroor.

Port le Mary is a natural harbour at the back of Castletown, and at a small expence it might be rendered commodious.

Two large stones are observable near Port le Mary, and the ruins of an old chapel.

Pool-vash bay has a fine quarry of a sort of black marble stone; the steps leading to St. Paul's, London, are paved with this stone, sent by Bishop Wilson.

From Castletown to Port-iron is about five miles, passing the church of K. C. Rushen; Port-iron consists of a pleasant bay, with a few neat houses around its banks; Breda-head forms one side of it, whence boats are generally taken for the Calf of Man, from which it is about three miles; you pay about 15d. an oar, as the strong tides at the sound require four hands; the shore to it is bold and steep, but where there is the least herbage *sheep* are visible, standing perpendicular almost over your head, near the shore. The usual rock-birds also catch attention, and indicate what you may expect on the Calf. A few partings in these rocks supply slate in small quantities. The Calf is about five miles round; sheep, and some of the Laughton kind, (see letters iv. and xi.) abound, but no part of it is in tillage; fern, heath, and

and short herbage, variegates its surface. On the west side of the Calf the rocks are stupendous, and the quantity of birds called *muirs*, &c. incredible; whether sitting on the rocks with their young, floating on the surface of the sea, or filling the intermediate air, they give vivacity to the scene; and their shrill voices, "which carol aloud, and in one chorus join," arrest attention, and please from its novelty.

Spanish-Head promontory, and Castletown, are visible from hence. Kitterland Island, or Rock, you pass in your way. The Calf has two little untenanted cots, and the ruins of two more; a stone-wall runs through it, and a convenience for shearing the sheep (about 500) is on the side of one of the great chasms, which runs up some way. Rabbits are by no means so plenty as formerly, as the rats destroy them.

They have a tradition of a person who fled and lived as an hermit, in the Calf, and still speak of his pendent bed, coffin, &c.; this was a Mr. Thomas Bushel, who says, "The emblems of my mines proving abortive, by the fall and death of Lord Chancellor Bacon, in James's reign, were the motives which persuaded my pensive retirements to a three years solitude, in the desolate isle called the Calf of Man, where, in obedience to my dead Lord's philosophical advice, I resolved to make a perfect experiment upon myself, for the obtaining of a long and healthy life, most necessary for such a repentance as my former debauchedness required, by a parsimonious diet of herbs, oil, mustard, and honey, with water sufficient, most like to that of our long-lived fathers before the flood, as was conceived by that lord; which I most strictly observed, as if obliged by a religious vow, till Divine Providence called me to a more active life."*

* MS. penes Mr. Moore, of Douglas.

The Calf is separated from the island by a narrow rocky channel, which has a heavy swell; it is the Duke of Athol's property; three pointed pillars are worthy of notice, as one half of each is of a black bastard marble, and the other half of a shining white.

But to return: the stranger should visit Fairy-hill, and the fields adjacent, where King Ivar fought a battle.

Rye is but little grown here, nor is there any marl; but they are a little more industrious than on the north-side, in collecting the sea weed on the shore, for the purposes of manure.

"The prudent farmer all manure provides,

"The mire of roads, the mould of hedge-row sides;

"For him their mud the stagnant ponds supply:

"For him their soil, the stable and the sty.

"For this the swain, on Kennet's winding shore,

"Digs sulphurous peat along the sable moor;

"For this, where ocean bounds the stormy strand,

"They fetch dank sea-weed to the neigh'ring land,"

SCOTT.

Donations to the poor about 40l. principal.

Vicars. Rev. Mr. Quayle, Mr. Crebbin, Mr. Christian; and in 1782, the Rev. John Clegg, the present vicar. The church was built in 1775, and the chancel since that period; it is light, large, neat, and pleasant within, 78 feet long, by 21 feet broad, and is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

The vicarage-house was rebuilt in 1715. Bishop Wilson gave 2l. towards it, and in 1734, 2l. towards the school-house.

A copper mine has lately been discovered in this neighbourhood.

The beautiful little bay of Port-iron, it is generally allowed, furnishes the first samples, in point of excellency, of all the choice kinds of fish frequenting these shores; the herrings taken here are superior to all others in flavour and plumpness.

Fairy-hill is a noble barrow, which, tradition reports, was raised to perpetuate the memory of Reginald king of Man, who, on this spot, was killed in single combat by Ivar.

Sacheverell mentions a pool in this parish of so vitriolick a quality, that poultry avoid it; this probably proceeds from the particles of copper which (says he) are discovered on the sides of its mountains.

Ballagawn has the ruins of an old chapel on it, in which is an excellent spring.

In looking around the "frail memorials," which so plentifully store the burial-places of the island, I observe many of the persons to have perished by sea. Among others in this church-yard, is James Cottier, son of Thomas and Ann Cottier, of the Roweny, who perished by sea, Oct. 20, 1789, and was buried Nov. 14th.

In Christ-Rushen church-yard are buried twenty persons between 70 and 79; and eleven between 80 and 88 years of age.

As the fishery promises to hold out a new source of commerce and riches, by the conversion of fish and its refuse into soap, and may thus affect the interests of this island, I shall make no apology for quoting part of the late examination of Sir John Dalrymple, bart. before the Committee of the House of Commons, on this discovery, Mr. Ryder in the chair.*

Question. What are the advantages of making soap from fish over salting it?

Sir J. D. First, It requires no salt. 2dly. It employs more hands, coals, and other materials. 3dly. It consumes

* For the whole examination of Sir John Dalrymple on this subject, and the specification of the patent for making soap from fish, granted to Mr. Crooks, of Edinburgh; see Repert. of Arts. No. 50, July 1798.

the refuse of fish that have been salted. *4thly*. It will consume the offal of whales, which at present are thrown away, and also those myriads of fish which are driven ashore on the coasts of the British isles, by tempests, or the pursuit of voracious fish. Mr. Fordyce, of the House of Commons, told me that he once bought some tons of herrings, which had been driven ashore on his estate, for a bottle of brandy. *Lastly*; The salting business can take place only in the fishing season, when the fish are fresh; whereas the other will have three working times: *1st*. The fresh fish will be salted. *2dly*. Those turned to putridity, even though three or four weeks old, may be turned into oil. *3dly*. The refuse of both, and the superabundance of fish, which cannot be used in salting, or making oil, can be turned into saponaceous matter, and made into soap all the rest of the year.

Quest. What are the proper places for such an establishment?

Sir J. D. Cornwall for pilchards; the Isles of Man, or Anglesey, for cod; Shetland, and the Firth of Forth, for herrings, where they are to be had for 2l. a ton; but, above all, Hartlepool, if the fish be as numerous as I have heard, because to that rendezvous, on the east side of the island, might be brought the offal of the whales of Scotland, Whitby, Hull, and London.

Quest. What do you know of the dog-fish for the purpose of making soap?

Sir J. D. I know nothing of dog-fish myself, but have been told by soap-makers, that they would make soap best. The Duke of Athol told me, that they were in vast numbers round his Isle of Man; that they destroyed the herrings, cod, and other fish, and were called the tyrant of the sea there. To which Sir J. Banks added, "that they were a real small shark, which not only destroyed the fish, but prevented fishers from

ting fish, because they swallowed the bait and hooks, entangled the nets, and when the fishers took them, they threw them away." [See page 222.]



KIRK ARBORY.

THIS is a small and pleasant parish, bounded on the west by Rushen, on the east by Malew, on the north by Patrick, and on the south by the sea. The road from Douglas to Port-iron leads through its centre. It is two miles from Castletown, about four miles and half from Port le Mary, and Port-iron.

Colby village in this parish is situated west of the church. The friary was built on land given by King Godfred; the ruins of a Roman chapel are in a garden near the village. Pool-Vash, and its quarry of black marble are well known;—other common stone-quarries abound.

The rivulets are not worth particular mention. There are one corn and four flax-mills.

The name of this parish is supposed to have originated from its *once* having abounded in trees. On this subject, a friend remarked, smiling, that the natives could have either no idea of the beauty of the Psalmist's simile of a good man, compared to a tree planted by rivers of water, bringing forth fruits, &c. as they were strangers to trees, rivers, and fruits; or that it might be to them probably a sublime image, as allusions of too remote objects of a superior nature, are often more striking than those we are familiar with.

About 300*l.* is the principal of donations to the poor.

The vicarage-house being in ruins, Bishop Wilson subscribed and collected enough to build a new one. "I supplied,"

plied," said the Bishop, "the vacant vicarage for one year, and applied the income towards building a new vicarage-house; with this and what I begged, and 2l. 10s. I gave myself, and the assistance of the parish, we have erected one of the best houses in the diocese."

In the act, 1757, for the removal and rebuilding this church, the old one is stated to be in a ruinous condition, and too small for the congregation, who were, for these reasons, and also to avoid the indecency and nuisance of having funerals and interments in the body of the church, desirous of leave for taking it down, and removing it to the north-side of the former, within the precincts of the church-yard. This was granted, and no person allowed in future to be buried in the body of the church; it is 72 feet long, and 21 feet broad, and is dedicated to St. Columbus.

In the chancel is a handsome marble monument to Rich. Ambrose Stevenson, of Balladoole, who died Feb. 27, 1773, aged 30, erected by his wife Margery Stevenson.

On the chancel walls are some old gilt letters, and a stone tablet, on which are engraved the donations given towards rebuilding the church in 1758. On the timber of the old church, that parted it from the chancel, was the name of Thomas Radcliff, abbot of Rushen.

The register commences in 1670. Sir* John Crellin, vicar. Rev. Thomas Parr. * * * *. Rev. Mr. Moore. Rev. Mr. Quayle. Rev. John Moore, whom the present vicar, the Rev. John Christian, succeeded in 1792.

This parish is a pleasant distance from Castletown, with a variety of agreeable objects, on the south-side. The spirit of conviviality which is occasionally kept up by strangers, and the friendship of the neighbouring families, shew that

* The title of *Sir* used to be formerly added to the names of the vicars, while the rectors were styled parsons.

something, in the shape of sociability and happiness, dwells in Kirk Arbory.—Dancing is a favourite pursuit, and particularly at fair times——

“ I ne’er such festivity saw,

“ As there, while the damsels were hopping;

“ For dancing is somewhat like law,

“ When once you begin there’s no stopping.”

Near Balladoole is a saltish spring, which runs very rapidly; it is a little to the south-west, near the shore, and probably issues from a salt rock.

“ The soil of the three southern parishes of Rushen, Arbory, and Malew, partakes very strongly of the same warm, generous quality, ascribed to the northern part; it is worked and cultivated with equal facility, and abounds in the same productions, but is not capable of equally substantial improvements, though grateful to the tiller’s hand and care.”*

Parochial bounds, by a circular letter from the Bishop, in 1790, are enjoined to be perambulated on Holy Thursday, according to ancient custom.

In Arbory church-yard are buried eighteen persons between 71 and 79, (of which four are 78) and seven above 80 years of age.

A monument to Richard Ambrose Stevenson, esq; son to Richard Stevenson, esq; cornet of horse in the Royal Volunteers in Ireland, and aid-de-camp to Lord Shannon; grandson to John Stevenson, esq; M. P. erected by his mother. He died Feb. 17, 1773.

Adieu! blest shade, oh! cease to mourn,

Nor strive to wake the silent urn;

Rather each care, each thought employ,

To meet thee in the realms of joy.

* Townley’s Journal.

Arms; per pale gules and ermine; a cross saltire counter changed.

Mrs. Alice Stevenson, widow of Richard Stevenson, esq; died Feb. 26, 1785, aged 69. Richard Ambrose Stevenson, of Balladoole, died March 12, 1795, aged 33.

A stone to the memory of George Evans, of the London, his two sons, and nine mariners, who perished by sea near Stranhall, Jan. 28, 1781. Erected by Mr. Robt. Marow, merchant, Liverpool.

Catherine daughter of Henry and Jony Corrin, buried June 9, 1794, aged three years.

“ Asleep in bed I laid,
 “ Where none I did offend;
 “ From thence against my will convey’d,
 “ To a plaguey pox by men.
 “ Dear parents cease to weep,
 “ I innocently forgive;
 “ Rather remember me to meet,
 “ Where love doth ever live.”

N. B. This appears to be an original specimen of mountain poetry. It may be necessary to say, that what gave rise to it, was the inoculating the child (who was averse to it) when she was asleep.

I wish to remark here, that in going to the respective parishes, I took down every inscription in every church-yard, except one; but they occupy such a space, that I am deterred from printing them in this volume, yet hope to present them at a future period, as a treasure to the inhabitants, in some detached and cheap form. Those inserted here are selected from the general mass.

In endeavouring to explain the singular circumstance that happened to Robert Cottier’s wife, mentioned in page 169, it was suggested to me by Dr. Fothergill, of Bath, in conversation,

version, whether it might not be accounted for, on the supposition of a *double uterus*, a remarkable case of which occurred in Ireland a few years since, under that eminent accoucher Dr. Purcell, of Dublin, and which was recorded in the Phil. Transf. with plates, a few years since.

KIRK ST. ANN, or SANTON.

This small parish is bounded by Malew, Braddon, Ma-
rown, and the sea. It has one corn-mill, a fulling-mill, and
a hat-manufactory. It is four miles from Castletown, and
six from Douglas.

At Newtown is a pillar erected by Sir Wadsworth Busk,
late attorney-general of the island, in honour of the King's
recovery in 1789. It likewise serves for a sea-mark. It has
a bridge or two over small streams, which, with several others,
are kept in repair by virtue of an act passed in 1739, imposing
a poll-tax of one penny per head yearly, for a certain period,
for repairing all old ruinous bridges, and also St. John's chapel;
and then to build a new bridge over the river Sulby, in
Kirk Christ Lezayre parish; another over the great river in
the parish of Kirk German, between St. John's and Peel;
a third between Kirk Malew and Kirk St. Ann, on the road
between Castletown and Douglas; a fourth between Ramfay
and Kirk Bride and Kirk Andrews; and a fifth over that
river near Peel-town, between Kirk German and Kirk Patrick.
These are the principal bridges in the island.

The creek of Greenock is very pretty, and there is another
called Saltrick, which is a pleasant walk from the
church; the rocks here are grand.

Some Druidical remains are noticeable here, particularly
a circular range of stones on a mount, with others at a short
distance;

distance; below these is an aperture, which I shall denominate the Fairies' well, at the bottom of which you may perceive the waves dashing, at a great depth:

"Fairies, by moon-light; oft are seen
 "Tripping round the smooth sward green;
 "Her beams reflected from the wave,
 "Afford the light their revels crave."

The remnants of antiquity found in the island are,

1. Mounds of earth; which are thought to have been thrown up for judicial purposes; the present Tynwald is one of these so used at this day. 2: Cairns, or circular heaps of stones, supposed to be burying-places; I saw none of these, but heard of one in Kirk Michael. 3. Long stones, set end-ways; of these many occur; they are thought to be of Danish origin, and that they were meant to perpetuate the memory of some warriors, or some warlike events. 4. Stones placed circularly; these are conjectured to be places of worship, though Professor Thorlekin conceives them to have been used as civil courts of justice. The cloven stones at Laxey, having had bones dug up within them, seem to have been intended as a sepulchral monument, unless it may be conjectured that the ancients used their places of worship, as we do ours, for places of interment likewise.*

The soil is mostly of a light nature, but in one district is a heavy loam: The following lists of grazing prices, will shew the English farmer how land is estimated here.

Cattle taken in at Newtown, 1797, on the following Terms:

	£.	s.	d.
Bullocks from 3 years old and upwards, at	-	1 11	6
Steers and heifers from 1 to 3 year olds	-	1 7	0

* See observations in "The Bee," by Dr. Anderson, vol. 7th. Edin. 1791. And note in Letter xii.

Young cattle from 1 to 2 years old	-	-	1	5	0	
Mares with foals	-	-	-	2	2	0
Young horses, 3 years old	-	-	-	1	11	6
Young colts and fillies, from 1 to 3 years old	1	5	6			

The cattle will be taken in to graze on the 12th of May, and must be taken away on the 12th of November.

Having mentioned the rot in sheep in page 54, I beg here to remark, that though particular places attribute this disorder to different *plants*, yet others deny that sheep eat those plants; and that these plants are innocent, I think is probable, from the disorder appearing at intervals of eight or ten years, and on some farms never. This induces me rather to attribute it, with some sensible farmers, to a peculiar wet season co-operating with particular soils; the change thus produced in the vegetation and in the atmosphere, inducing that morbid state of the system which ultimately ends in the animal's death. In *Encyc. Brit.* vol. x. p. 708, is stated a case where the rot is attributed to the watering of a meadow.

Among other ingenious calculations in Robertson's *General Report on Farms*, drawn up for the Board of Agriculture, (4to, 1796) the island of Man is rated to contain 200,000 acres of land, of which 55,000 are stated to be in tillage, and 65,000 acres employed in grass; but this appears far too high an estimate. [See page 7.]

Balla-villa and Glentraih are pleasant spots, the latter leading down to the shore by Greenock. Mount-Murray, Lord H. Murray's estate, is on the road side from Douglas to Castletown, at the fourth mile stone; notwithstanding the pains taken, vegetation appears chilled here.

A well in this parish used formerly to be much resorted to from all parts, for its sanative qualities.

A fair is held annually in this parish in June.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Anna, the mother of
the

the Virgin Mary, is situated half a mile from the shore. It is neat, and was new seated last year.

In Santon church-yard, which has but few inscriptions, are the following instances of longevity; which may serve as a good testimonial of the salubrity of the air, and the temperance of its inhabitants: ages 75, 76, 77, and four of 79; also 80, 81, 82, 88, 90, 110.

The vicarage-house was built in 1722, to which Bishop Wilson gave 5l.; and in 1725, the church steeple was built, to which he also contributed.

The donations to the poor are about 20l. principal.

Former Vicars. Sir John Cosnaghan, 38 years, who was buried under the *great stone* in the church-yard, June 24, 1656. Sir Hugh Cosnaghan, 23 years, died in 1690. Rev. John, his son, vicar 34 years; whose son succeeded as curate in 1724. Rev. Paul Crebbin, in 1732. In 1764, Rev. Mr. Cubbon. In 1769, the present vicar, Rev. Charles Crebbin.

An old stone, with some characters similar to Roman capitals thereon, was dug up in the church-yard, at a very great depth, and is preserved by the vicar.

In the church-yard is a stone to the memory of Daniel Tear, who died Dec. 9, 1787, aged 110.

“ Here, friend, is little Daniel’s tomb,

“ To Joseph’s years he did arrive;

“ Sloth killing thousands in their bloom,

“ While labour kept poor Dan alive.

“ How strange, yet true, full seventy years,

“ Was his wife happy—in her *Tears*.”

N. B. This person was a native of Kirk Andreas, and was latterly a vagrant; Sir W. Busk erected the stone, and wrote the verses; it is generally thought he was really older than 110.

KIRK MALEW.

THIS is the seventeenth, and last parish which I have to notice.

A spirit for topographical enquiries has lately been prevalent, and every year produces new accessions to this department of literature; these researches have been sanctioned with a considerable share of publick approbation, which evinces, in some degree, their utility.

Diffident as I feel in this attempt, to solicit the publick eye, (for the reader will not recollect my name to any previous publication) I venture to anticipate a candour, which will not totally silence the jejune and obtruding muse.

In justice to myself, I beg to remark, that I set out in 1797, without the smallest preparation for, or intention of, producing the present volume. Yet as I constantly kept a diary of each day's observation, it occurred to me that an arrangement of it for the press might be considered as not altogether an useless addition to the stock of local knowledge; and I do not consider it as an unfortuitous circumstance, that the spot under discussion is among those hitherto least known. It has been my endeavour to inform the reader by a statement of facts, without aiming at embellishment of stile; and it will be my pride and pleasure, if the task should be so performed as to prove a source for rational amusement and interesting information:—With this favourable impression, I therefore proceed to speak of

KIRK MALEW.

It is bounded by Arbory on the west, Patrick on the north-west, Marown on the north-east, and on the east, by Santon and the sea. It comprehends Castletown, the metropolis of the island; the village of Ballafalla, Derby-haven, Longness-point, &c.

In

In this parish are several publick breweries, five corn and three flax-mills.

One river runs through Ballafalla, and another on the boundary of St. Ann. The mountain of South-Barrulemoar is principally in this parish.

The average of baptisms for ten years past are; yearly, about 100; of marriages about 30; and burials 40. The church is about a mile from the town, is 90 feet long, with a wing 24 feet long and 18 broad.

Former Vicars. Rev. Mr. Woods, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Gill, Mr. Gelling, Mr. Clucas, and in 1783, the Rev. Mr. Harrison, the present vicar.

The donations to the poor are about 15l. per annum, besides frequent collections.

Its lime-stone forms a large article of trade to other parts of the island. It has a very extensive turf-bog termed Rouanaa. The soil is various; namely, gravel, loam, and clay, but no marl.

A respectable writer on the spot lately gave, in the Manks Mercury, the following account of the recent progress of agriculture,

“ How averse soever the landholders of this island may be, in general, to make any efforts of improvement in agriculture, there still are some few, who have departed from the common course. Mr. Bacon first exhibited, on his estate of Newtown, the verdure of May in the depths of winter, by excellent crops of turnips. Sir George Moore, of Ballamoore, also, for many years, followed the same course of tillage for winter food. Mr. Oates, of Oatland, raises considerable crops of turnips for fattening cattle. Mr. Senhouse Wilson, on his late purchase, has also made considerable advances in the turnip tillage. Mr. Quayle, of the Creggains, affords the best example of a compleat farm
carried

carried on upon the system of the best-cultivated counties in England, especially in turnips and other winter green food: and his Grace the Duke of Athol, in his late purchase, has begun with great success that cultivation, as may be seen from the wonderful degree of fatness, to which his cattle, fed on turnips, have arrived; the crops most suitable to follow that of turnips, are,

1st year,—Barley, with 12lb. red clover seed, and 2 boll of white hay seed per acre.

2d year,—Hay, which should produce between two and three tons.

3d year,—Barley, if the soil be light; or wheat, if strong.

4th year,—Pease, which are both a cleansing and improving crop.

5th year,—Barley.

“After this crop, plough the land and dress for turnips and potatoes again. The same mode of preparation of the soil which is laid down for turnips, will equally answer for potatoes in the drill, with this exception, that if the land be foul, it cannot be expected to be made equally clean of weeds, and as fine in the month of April, when the potatoes should be planted, as it might in the middle of June, when the turnips are to be sown.”

For the information of the Manks reader, it may not be improper to mention, that the Bath Society, in their list of premiums of 1798, recommend the use of the double-furrow-plough, in its improved state, as the best for expediting and saving of labour and expence, and for performing the work better than any yet constructed. It turns two acres in a day, with three horses, or four oxen, without a driver.

In the road from Malew to Kirk Christ Rushen, are two high pillars of stone, called the Giant's quoit stones.

This

This parish includes two chapels, besides the parish church, one in the town, the other at Black-hill quarter, called St. Mark's, about five miles from Castletown, which was built in 1712. Chaplains to this within memory, have been the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. Moore, Mr. Gale, and the present Rev. Mr. Clague. Mr. Thomas Farrer, one of the first trustees, has a monument in the chapel-yard.

In Malew church are some few relics of popery in the chest, &c. There is one inscription in the chancel wall, on a small stone, to "Elin. Corwyn, daughter of Robt. Corwyn, of Cumberland, who was wife to Henry Staffarton, receiver of the Castle, who departed in great MIKENESS, and that patience Christ did, 1578." This is the oldest date of any tomb in the island.

Ensigns of the *Stanley* family are cut in wood, underneath the gallery, with the arms of the island.

In the Church.

Joshua Lewis, ensign in the 58th regiment of foot, died Sept. 7, 1784, aged 17, eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel George Lewis, who commanded the royal artillery at Gibraltar, in 1782, distinguished for his many amiable qualities.

On white marble: "Dorothy, the beloved wife of Capt. Taubman, of the Nunnery, and daughter of the late John Christian, esq; of Unerigg-hall, in Cumberland, who died at Bristol Hotwells, January 5, 1784, aged 27. Then follows an epitaph, the same as that written by the Rev. Mr. Mafon, for his wife in Bristol cathedral,

'Take, holy earth, all my soul holds dear, &c.'

The line

'Speak, dead Maria! breathe a strain divine,'

Is altered, on account of the deceased's name not being Maria, and runs very lame,

'Speak, my dead love, breathe a strain divine.'

Arms: *Argent*, a bend between fix mascles gules, impaling azure, a chevron between three covered cups *or*."

Besides which are tombs to the memories of Charles Ballard, late of Lincoln's-inn; Mrs. Elizabeth Woods; and many others, the particulars of which are preserved by me.

The Church-yard

"With nettles skirted,* and with moss o'ergrown,"

Has two handsome railed tombs, but without inscriptions: one is meant for Deemster Moore.

"To the dead,
 "Each chaste memorial rears its head
 "With unaffected grace."

Thirty persons are buried between 71 and 80 years of age; twenty persons between 80 and 90; and one of 93.

Sufanna Taubman, alias Quay, died July 2, 1784, aged 71. "She was born on a Midsummer-day; married on a Midsummer-day; and buried on a Midsummer-day."——
 Good lack-a-day!

"Margaret Christian, wife of John Christian, esq; of Unerigg in Cumberland, and daughter of John Taubman, esq; of the Bowling-green, and Esther his wife, died Feb. 1, 1778, aged 29.

"Though called away in the prime of life, from the fairest prospects of human felicity; from the delighted hopes of most indulgent parents; from the tender affection of a loving husband; from the early promise of an only son; and from

* The Welch are peculiarly nice in this respect; their church-yards being like flower-gardens. See a pleasing description of them in "A Tour of observation and sentiment through Wales," vol. i. of a very interesting and moral work, Matthews's "Miscellaneous Companions," in 3 vols. 12mo. Dilly, 1786.

an affluent fortune; yet did she not repine. Innocence, virtue, unaffected sanctity, enabled her to meet the awful summons with devout resignation. The esteem and admiration of the wise and good—the dearest love of those that knew her best; the agonizing sorrows of disconsolate friends; pleaded in vain for her longer stay; yet was not her death untimely. Blessed with wisdom above her sex, and virtue beyond her years, her task she soon finished; a specimen was all that was required; and now with the dead that ‘die in the Lord, she resteth from her labours, and her works do follow her.’

“ Learn hence, ye rich, unthinking, young, and gay,
 “ Duly to prize the morning of your day;
 “ Dark clouds may intercept your noontide fun,
 “ Or night o’ertake you, ere your work is done.”

William Sedden, gent. died June 4, 1758, aged 81.

“ Know’st thou, O man! who passest by this spot,
 “ That rest from labour is the just man’s lot;
 “ His body buried here lies mix’d with earth,
 “ His soul, set free, enjoys a second birth,
 “ And disencumber’d from its clay flies light,
 “ Springs through the air beyond the realms of night.
 “ Wrapt up in pleasing hope, it mounts on high
 “ To meet its Lord.—Let sinners fear to die.”

I found an old memorandum in a register, that “in the year 1654, Kewish and Callow, of Kirk Maughold, who were executed at Hangohill, near Castletown, were buried in Kirk Malew, down in the way from the porch;” and

“That Mr. Wm. Christian, of Ronoldsway, receiver-general, was shot to death at Hangohill, Jan. 2, 1662, for surrendering the keys of the garrison to Oliver Cromwell’s army.

army. He died most penitently and most courageously, prayed earnestly, made an excellent speech, and next day was buried in the chancel of Kirk Malew."

CASTLETOWN

Is an airy pleasant town, ten miles from Douglas, sixteen from Peel, and twenty-six from Ramsey; it is smaller than Douglas, containing about 500 houses, but more spacious and regular. The town is divided by a small creek, which opens into a rocky and dangerous bay. The difficulty of entering its harbour, in some degree, injures its commerce. A considerable quantity of grain is annually exported hence, and a variety of merchandize imported; but rum, wine, sugar, tobacco, &c. are admissible only into the port of Douglas, from whence other towns are supplied. In the centre is Castle-Rushen, which overlooks the country for many miles; it was built in 960 by Guttred, a prince of the Danish line, who is buried in it. It stands on a rock, and before the introduction of artillery, must have been impregnable. Its figure is irregular, said to resemble Elfinore; a stone glacis surrounds it. It still braves the injuries of time, and is a majestic and formidable object. The early kings used to reside here, in barbarous pomp. The lady of James the seventh Earl of Derby, (after his decollation for his attachment to royalty in the civil wars) sought, in Castle-Rushen, an asylum with her children; but when the republican army, under Colonels Birch and Duckenfield, with ten armed vessels, invaded this island, this fortress was surrendered at their first summons. Her gallant defence of Latham-house was remembered; and though her pride was hurt, her captivity was softened by the generosity and respect of the officers. Apartments in it are now occupied by the Lieut.-Governor.

It

It is not exactly known when the castle was built, as the Countess of Derby, who was confined here, carried, afterwards, away the records of the isle therein deposited, some suppose to Copenhagen, where they were consumed by the late fire, others to some part of Norway, &c.

A ground plan of this formidable castle is engraved in plate 3d.

It appeared in evidence, in 1791, that Castle-Rushen was in a dilapidated state, and "that the meetings of the legislature are held in places ill-suited to the dignity of their functions; the keys assemble in a mean small building; the courts of chancery and common-law are held in an indifferent apartment in Castle-Rushen. The place in the castle used as a goal has but one apartment to receive all persons committed for debt, or any offence less than capital; this is small, dark, without any divisions, and altogether unfit for its purpose. The dungeons in the interior ward of the castle, appropriated for the reception of persons convicted of or charged with capital crimes, are still more wretched, and improper for the reception of any offender. The gaoler has a salary of 12l. per ann. certainly too little."

The House of Keys has a publick library over it, but it is blocked up, and the books of most value selected for the use of the academy. A draw-bridge, and stone bridge, cross the river at Castletown. Formerly there was a handsome piazza in the market-place, with a cross* in the middle; at the old chapel, at the upper end, was buried Raynold, son of Olave, king of Man in 1249, with his brother Magnus, and some others.

* The original intention of erecting crosses, whether in churchyards or in publick roads, was to remind people of the meritorious cross and passion of our blessed Saviour Jesus Christ; and of the duty incumbent on them to pray for the souls of their departed brethren.—Hist. of Somerset, vol. i. p. 224, 4to.

On the 16th of July 1698, Bishop Wilfon laid the foundation of a new chapel at Castletown, which was built and paid for out of the ecclesiastical revenues. "The Lord grant (says he) that it may, when it is finished, continue a house of prayer to all ages."

In 1710 the library of Castletown was finished, the greater part of the expence of which, amounting to 83l. 5s. 6d. was subscribed by the Bishop. Subscription 14l. 6s. 3d.

"April 11, 1701, (says Bishop Wilfon) I consecrated the chapel at Castletown, the lord of the isle being present, who desired me to give orders touching the seats, &c."

When Bishop Wilfon, in 1722, suspended Archdeacon Horrobin, he authorised the Rev. Mr. Rofs, academical professor, to officiate in his stead until further orders; in consequence of the Governor's conduct, a few weeks after, the following letter was addressed to him from the Bishop:

"To the Hon. the Governor of this Isle,

"Having just now had an account from the Rev. Mr. Rofs, whom I appointed to officiate in Castletown chapel during the archdeacon's suspension, that the doors of the said chapel are shut up, and that you have refused to deliver him the keys, whereby the people are deprived of the public worship of God, and the chapel of that town, which has ever been subjected to me and my predecessors, is endeavoured to be made independent; I do therefore again complain against your said act, as a fresh instance of your intrenching on the episcopal authority, and which (if not speedily remedied) may open a gap for a much greater and more pernicious innovation. At a Tinwald court, 22d of June, 1722."

This neat and elegant chapel terminates a wide parade; the pulpit has a sattin damask cloth of crimson colour. The chapel

chapel is 81 feet by 24. The windows, notwithstanding an apparent uniformity, will be perceived, on a closer inspection, to be deeper on one side than on the other. The monuments are to the memory of Governor Horton, Governor Wood, Mr. Tyldesley, Mr. Quayle, and Mr. Callow, the latter of which is inscribed as under, on a neat marble:

“Daniel Callow, esq; H. K. who, in discouraging circumstances, cheerfully accepted a commission to attend the business of his country in the South of England, where he died, zealously engaged in the duty of that appointment, June 18, 1790, aged 39. As a grateful testimony of their respect for his virtues, publick spirit, and services, the House of Keys, with others his countrymen and friends, have caused this monument to be erected.”

Castletown is the residence of John Lace, esq; the deemster for the southern district. [See pages 40, 163.] John F. Crellin, esq; deemster for the northern district, resides at Orrisdale. The former I had not the honour of knowing; but of the hospitality and politeness of both Mr. and Mrs. Crellin, every stranger, who visits that part of the island, must bear the most grateful and pleasing testimony.

Its general clean appearance, its society, the military, the vicinity, the pleasant walks to Reynoldsway, Scarlet, Stack,* &c.; together with its contiguity to Douglas, Port le Mary, Port-iron, &c. all conspire to render Castletown a very agreeable place. It has a market on Saturdays, and a fair in July, but has no regular butcher's shops. The harbour of Derby-haven is a natural one of great capabilities. It has a collector, comptroller, riding-officer, searcher, &c.

*Stack, in the Galic language, signifies a pyramidical rock which rises out of the sea, and is detached from every thing else.

The free-school comprises two objects, the academick institution, and the grammar-school, free for classcal education. The Rev. T. Castley, who succeeded Dr. Kippax as chaplain, is the present master. [See p. 104, 105.]

The Rev. Joseph Stowell has also an academy for classcal learning, at the Bowling-green, near Castletown, in a pleasant situation.

The free-school was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Mary, which was consecrated in 1250. This institution was established by Bishop Barrow, to supply the church. They receive instructions under an academick professor, who must be M. A. from one of the Universities, for whom a decent salary is allowed, and provision for three or four students of the establishment.* At Douglas, also, there is a benefaction for the education of two candidates for the ministry; so that the island affords a sufficient share of schools for teaching the classicks, theology, and the arts and sciences.

Longness-point is at the extremity of a peninsula, which is some miles round, and contains some good herbage. To this peninsula St. Michael's island is joined by a high breastwork of about 100 yards in length. This spot contains the remains of a circular fort, built by one of the Earls of Derby, the date 1667 over the door; it has a walk round on the top, barracks, &c. the walls are eight feet thick. It is a pleasant walk of about two miles from the town, at the entrance of Derby-haven, which is strongly protected by cannon, and by a courageous and well-disciplined set of troops, as well as the inhabitants.

On this island is also the remains of an old chapel, in which is a solitary head-stone, in memory of Henry Pearson,

* Students 1798, Mr. J. Allen, Mr. T. Stephens, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Nelson; assistant preachers, the Rev. Mr. Stowell, and Rev. Mr. Gelling.

a mariner,

a mariner, of Whitehaven, who died April 24, 1782, aged 55; and his son Thomas, aged 15. Some herring-houses are adjacent.

BALLASALLA is a village two miles from Castletown, on the road which leads to Douglas; here Rushen abbey rears "its ivy-vested walls."

"Fall'n fabrick! pondering o'er thy time-trac'd walls,

"Thy mould'ring, mighty, melancholy state;

"Each object to the musing mind recalls

"The sad vicissitudes of varying fate."

SOUTHEY.

A lime-stone quarry is close to the village. Its cotton manufactory is at present unemployed, but some experiments are making, in order to spin twine for the fishing nets; and from the progress already made, I hope it may soon be set at work again.

This village is well wooded, and a spirit of planting prevails in the upper end of it, about Deemster Moore's, and Mr. De la Prime's, which are handsome houses.

The abbey of St. Mary, of Rushen, was founded in 1098, by Mac-manis; this establishment consisted of an abbot and twelve monks of the Cistercian order. From rigid austerity, they degenerated at length to pride and luxury; a third of the tithes of Man were added to their revenue, and their temporal dignity increased; an abbot became a baron, held courts, could shelter a criminal from the sentence of the lord's court, and try him by his own vassals.

It was subject to the abbey at Furness.

In 1192, the monks removed to Duff-glass, or Douglas, where they continued four years, and then returned to Rushen, and flourished some time after they were suppressed in England.

In

In 1257, Richard, bishop of the isles, consecrated the abbey church of St. Mary Rusken, though it was begun 150 years before, and in that time had been the repository of many of their kings. It was liberally endowed and richly decorated.

In 1316, it was plundered by Richard de Mandeville, who, with a numerous train of Irish, landed at Raynoldf-way, defeated the Manks under Warfield, or Barrule, and ravaged the country. Near the monastery is a tomb of an abbot, with the insignia of temporal and spiritual authority. Abbey bridge is in a romantick spot, and is much noticed on account of its antiquity.

The monks of Rusken abbey wrote the three first sheets of the account of Man, published by Mr. Camden; but all other of their works have proved as mortal as their monasteries.

The number of computed quarterlands, formerly belonging to the monastery of Rusken, were $99\frac{1}{2}$, besides 66 mills, and 77 abbey cottages.

By the last returns the number of inhabitants were 3333 in Malew and Castletown. The church is dedicated to St. Lupus; it has no vicarage-house.

A short distance to the east of Ballatrollage, about three miles from Castletown, is a famous well, visited for medical aid. Near Castletown, some traces of an earthquake, and of a volcanic eruption, have been observed. According to an old historian, in the reign of Ivar the third Prince of Wales, there happened a remarkable earthquake in the island, which much disturbed and annoyed the inhabitants.*

In the road from Castletown to Derbyhaven, you pass the ruins of Mount Strange, a kind of summer-house, in for-

* See Pratt's Gleanings, vol. i. p. 116.

mer times the scene of sociable festivity; the large room was about 36 feet by 24.

“ No more its arches echo to the noise
 “ Of joy and festive mirth: no more the glance
 “ Of blazing taper through its windows beams,
 “ And quivers o’er the undulating wave;
 “ But naked stand the melancholy walls,
 “ Lash’d by the wintry tempests, cold and bleak,
 “ That whistle mournful through the empty halls,
 “ And piece-meal crumble down the whole to dust.”

MICHAEL BRUCE.

The rocky shore about Castletown consists of a bastard marble of a dark colour, but much intersected with lines of white spar. It yields good lime, but requires much fuel.

A place of execution, which is adjoining the town, is, happily, seldom or never wanted; the spirit of the criminal laws are mild, and the following are the only persons whom I could learn had been executed. In 1735, William and James Clucas, and William Kelly, for burglary and robbery; and in 1745, John Bridson, of Ballasalla, for the murder of a young woman, who was pregnant by him. What a contrast to the number which, in the metropolis of England, have suffered death from that period. In one year, from 1793 to 1794, sixty-eight persons were executed in London only; and from 2500 to 3000 persons are annually committed for trial!!

In returning from the Round Fort, and in the fields in the vicinity of Castletown, the castle and place appear to great advantage, particularly the former, which looks formidable and sublime. “ Nor is there (says Mr. Gilpin) in travelling, a greater pleasure than when a scene of grandeur bursts un-
 T expectedly

especially on the eye, accompanied with some accidental circumstance of the atmosphere, which harmonizes with it, and gives it double value."

I have already stated, that this parish has been exposed to the incursions of the enemy; and that it did not always enjoy that sweet tranquillity it possesses at present, we may further learn from the historical documents.

When Alexander, King of Scotland, on the death of Magnus, (see page 10) began to seize the isles; Ivar, who had married his widow, resolved to defend *Man*, and met, with great resolution, a numerous army under Alexander of Peasely, and John Comyne, who landed at Rannesway in 1270. Ivar, though inferior in number, met them with a resolution natural to the Manks, but fell with 537 of the flower of the people.

And in 1313, King Robert Bruce sat down before the Castle of Ruffen, which, for six months, was obstinately defended by one Dingay Dowyll, though in whose name we do not find.

Of the *Crownan* line were nine princes, who were all feudatories to the Kings of England; and often resorted to the English court, where they were kindly received, and had pensions given them.

Alexander III. as we have seen, with the other islands conquered this, (see page 10) which, as parcel of that kingdom, came into the hands of Edward I. who directed his warden, Huntercombe, to restore it to John Baliol, who had done homage to him for the kingdom of Scotland.

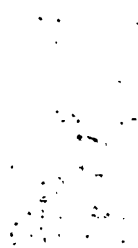
In 35th Edward I. is a record extant in Mr. Prym, of our King's right and seizure of the Isle of *Man*, for his use. It was granted, after dispossessing Henry de Bello Monte, to Gilbert de Makaskall during pleasure, who having expended

expended 1215l. 3s. 4d. in defence of it against the Scots; and likewise laid out 380l. 17s. 6d. in victuals, which he delivered to the governor of the castle of Carlisle, to victual it against the Scots; had both these sums allowed him, upon his petition, and was ordered to be paid.

For the succession of governors from Sir John Stanley's time, see page 22.



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APPENDIX.

Magna Charta.

HAVING noticed this act in pages 140, 141, and recollecting that it has not appeared in any work printed in England, I am induced to present it to the reader in this place; together with its explanatory act,

An ACT, for the perfect Settling and Confirmation of the Estates, Tenures, Fines, Rents, Suits, and Services of the Tenants of the Right Hon. JAMES Earl of Derby, within the Isle of Man, passed at a Tynwald-Court, holden at St. John's Chapel, within the said Isle, the 4th day of Feb. 1703, by the said JAMES Earl of Derby, Lord of the said Isle; ROBERT MAWDESLEY, esq; Governor; and the rest of his said Lordship's Officers; and twenty-four Keys, the Representatives of the said Isle.

WHEREAS several disputes, questions, and differences, have heretofore arisen and been contested between the Lords of the said Isle, and their tenants, touching their estates, tenures, fines, rents, suits, and services, to the great prejudice of the lords, and impoverishment of the tenants and people there, who, by that means, have been discouraged from making such improvements as their estates were and are capable of: for the absolute and perpetual ascertaining whereof, and the avoiding of all ambiguities, doubts, and questions that

that may or might, at any time hereafter, arise, or grow, touching or concerning the same, proposals were made unto the said James Earl of Derby, now Lord of the said Isle, at Lathorne, the 8th day of Sept. last past, by Ewan Christian, of Unerigg, in the county of Cumberland, esq; John Stephenson, of Balladoole; and Ewan Christian, of Lewage, within the said isle, gentlemen; who, by an instrument under the hands of the twenty-four Keys, now remaining upon record, were impowered to treat concerning the same, as well for and on behalf of themselves, as all and every the tenants within the said isle, in manner following:

Tenures confirmed. 1st. That in case his lordship would be pleased to declare and confirm unto his tenants their ancient and customary estates of inheritance in their respective tenements, descendible from ancestor to heir, according to the laws and customs of the said isle, that then the said tenants should, in consideration thereof, advance and pay unto his said lordship, the same fines which they severally and respectively paid for their several and respective tenements, at the general fining, which was in or about the year of our Lord 1643: except where any tenant, or tenants, have or hath one or more life or lives in being: and that then, and in such case, he or they should severally and respectively pay two-thirds, only, of the said general fine, for their respective tenements.

Alienation. 2dly. That upon the change of any tenant, by death or alienation, the next succeeding heir, or alliance, should pay unto the lord of the said isle for the time being, the third part of the said entire sum which was paid for a fine at the said general fining, in manner following: that is to say, in case of the change of a tenant by death, then the said fine should be paid within twelve months after the death of such tenant: and in case of the change or removal of a tenant by alienation, then the same should be paid immediately after such alienation made, proportionably to the lands and tenements which should descend, or be aliened; and this to continue forever hereafter, as a fixed and a certain fine, upon every

every descent and alienation. Provided, nevertheless, *Intacks.* that all intacks, cottages, and milns, which, by the laws and customs of the said isle, were and are reputed chattels, might be chargeable with debts, and devisable by gift, grant, will, or assignment, as formerly accustomed, paying such fines respectively as were paid at the general fining aforesaid; to wit, the whole fine where there were no lives in being, and two parts thereof only where there were, and still are, one or two lives in being; and a third part of the said general fine, forever hereafter, upon every descent or alienation, as aforesaid.

3dly. That the tenants of the abbey lands, as well as the lord's tenants, should be included in the said proposals, they and every of them paying the same fines that were agreed for, upon their late compositions, or leases, made in or about the year of our Lord 1666, (except such as have one or more life or lives yet in being, to pay two parts only of the said fine now) and a third part thereof always afterwards, upon the admittance of a new tenant, either upon death, or alienation, as aforesaid: and also yielding, paying, performing, and doing the annual rents, customs, suits, and services, as formerly and anciently accustomed; and that the tithes arising out of the abbey demesnes, and reserved by James, late Earl of Derby, upon the composition by him made in the year 1643; and afterwards by Charles, late Earl of Derby, granted to bishop Barrow, (since deceased) and his successors, for the use of the clergy of the said isle, should be reserved, and forever hereafter payable to them.

4thly. That the double rents of the quarterlands, *Chief-rents.* as they were then payable, together with all other rents, suits, and services payable out of those, or any other estates within the said isle, should be reserved and payable, forever hereafter, as formerly, to the said James Earl of Derby, his heirs and assigns, or to such other person, or persons, as for the time being should be lord of the said isle; and that the ancient boons and carriages, payable by the respective *Boons and carriages.* tenants, should be considered at a Tynwald-court.

5thly. That

5thly. That if any tenant should then after pass away any part of his estate, either to any of his children, or other person whatsoever, by gift, grant, assignment, or any other deed or contract whatsoever, whereby to divest himself of the premises, that the same should be esteemed and accounted as an alienation within the intendment of the said proposals: *Mortgage.* or if any tenant who then had mortgaged, or should thenceafter mortgage all, or any part of his messuages, lands, tenements, mills, cottages, intacks, or other hereditaments, unto any person, and should not actually redeem the same, to his own proper use, within the space of five years next after the commencement of the said mortgage, that then such mortgage should be likewise looked upon, and reputed as an alienation; and the mortgagee should be admitted tenant, and his name entered into the court-rolls, and should pay the third part of the general fine, charged and chargeable upon the said messuages, lands, tenements, milns, cottages, intacks, and hereditaments so mortgaged, or to be mortgaged, as afore said: provided, nevertheless, that the mortgager shall have the power and liberty of redemption still remaining in him, and is to be restored to the possession of the premises, by law, or order of the Court of Chancery, as the matter will appear in equity; so that the same may be done within the space of one and twenty years from the date of the said mortgage, and not otherwise. And that all bills of mortgage already made, or hereafter to be made, shall be entered into the records within six months after the passing of the said proposals into a law, or within six months next after such bills of mortgage were executed; otherwise such bills to be of no effect in the law.

Intacks. 6thly. That all new intacks, or inclosures, taken out of the commons, and all mills erected since the year 1643, that had not paid any fines, should have a reasonable fine set upon them by the governor, three of the lord's officers, and three of the twenty-four keys, to be appointed for that purpose; and that the fines so set by them should be paid within six months next after the setting thereof; and that the
third

third part of the said fine so to be set as aforesaid, should, forever hereafter, be paid upon the change of every tenant, by death, alienation, or mortgage, as aforesaid.

7thly. That all intacks, or mills, which should then after be inclosed, or erected, should pay such fine and fines as should be agreed on by the governor, and lord's officers; and that to be likewise a fixed and certain fine, to be forever hereafter paid by the tenants of the same, upon every descent, or alienation, in manner aforesaid.

8thly. And that all such intacks and cottages as had been taken out of the highways adjoining the quarterlands, or other estates, but not belonging to the same, should not, nor were not intended to be included in the said proposals; but that such intacks and cottages, (being complained of as great nuisances) should be referred to the consideration of a Tynwald-court, to determine where the rents and fines, of and for such intacks and cottages, might most conveniently be fixed.

9thly. That whereas the fine lately paid out of the estate called Lough Mallow and Dry Clofes, was not com-
prized in the general fining in the year 1643, the same *Lough Mallow & Dry Clofes.*
being since that time leased by Right Hon. Charles,

late Earl of Derby; it was therefore (upon special consideration had) proposed that the said estate should only pay 120l. for the present fine: but if any of the lives nominated in the said lease, made thereof by the said late Earl Charles, should be found to be still in being, then only two-third parts of the said 120l. should be paid as a present fine; and a third part of the said 120l. should, forever hereafter, be paid as a fixed and certain fine, upon the change of any tenant, by death, alienation, or mortgage as aforesaid.

10thly. That the present fines should be accepted and received according to the currency of money then within the said isle; and that one-third part thereof should be paid within six months next after the passing of this act: another third part should be paid at the end of twelve months now next ensuing; and the last payment to be made within six months then

then next following: so that the whole should be paid within eighteen months next after the passing of this act.

11thly. That the ancient rents (except only on such lands as were then in the lord's hands) should, for the future, be *pre-*
Entries by served by the Setting Quest; and that the tenants'
Setting Quest. names should be entered in the court rolls, as formerly; and that when any tenant should come to any estate, by death, alienation, or mortgage, such tenant should be obliged to give notice thereof to the setting quest of the parish where such estate lay, some time before the next sheading court that should be holden after he became tenant to the said estate, to the intent that the said inquest might present the said tenant's name to the court, (which they should, upon oath, be obliged to do, at every sheading court, as oft as any such should happen) to the end that such tenant's name might be entered upon record, either by himself or some other person in his behalf, whereby the lord's fines might be had and received, at such time and in such manner, as are hereinbefore, for that purpose, limited and appointed, without fraud or concealment: and if the said tenant should refuse, or fail to have his name entered accordingly, at the said court, that then such tenant so refusing, or neglecting, should be fined in 8l. to the lord for the time being; and that, upon the change of any tenant, by death, alienation, or mortgage, one single person, and no more, should be admitted, unless he became tenant in the right of his wife, and not otherwise.

And lastly, That all the before-mentioned proposals, and every matter and thing therein contained, should forthwith be passed into a law, and confirmed by the authority of a Tynwald-court, saving always to the lord all such royalties and regalties, in and concerning the premises, as were invested in his lordship by virtue of his prerogatives within the said isle. And the said James Earl of Derby, out of his great zeal and care for the welfare and quiet of his people, and to the end that such establishment might be treated and agreed upon, as might complete and forever confirm a constant mutual love
and

and friendship between the lords of the said isle and their people, did nominate and appoint the forenamed Robert Mawdesley, Thomas Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, and Nicholas Starkie, esq; commissioners, to treat and consult with the said Ewan Christian, John Stephenson, and Ewan Christian, of Lewaige, concerning the said proposals, which were consented and agreed unto by all parties commissioned for that purpose, (as in and by the said proposals, enrolled and remaining upon record, in the comptroller's office, within the said isle, more at large doth and may appear;) and the said Right Hon. James Earl of Derby, and all and singular the tenants and inhabitants within the said isle, and members of the same, are contented and well pleased that the said proposals, and all things therein contained, shall be ratified and confirmed by an act of Tynwald-court.

May it therefore please your lordship, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted, by the said James Earl of Derby, now lord of the said isle, by and with the advice and consent of the said governor, and the rest of his lordship's officers, and by the twenty-four keys in this present Tynwald-court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the said proposals, and every clause, article, sentence, matter, and thing in the same contained, shall stand and be ratified, allowed, approved of, and confirmed, by the authority of this present Tynwald-court; and that the said proposals shall stand and be of force to bind and conclude, as well the said James Earl of Derby, his heirs and assigns, and all persons claiming, or to claim from, by, or under him or them, or to his use, or in trust for him, as the said Ewan Christian, John Stephenson, and Ewan Christian, of Lewaige, and all and singular other the tenants and inhabitants within the said isle, their and every of their heirs and assigns, and all persons claiming, or to claim from, by, or under them, or any of them, or to or for their use, or in trust for them, or any of them, in all things, according to the purport, effect, and true meaning of the said proposals; and that every clause, article, sentence, matter and thing in
the

the said propofals contained, fhall, forever hereafter, ftand, be, and remain, and be adjudged and taken to be of fuch and the fame force and effect, to all intents and purpofes, as if the said propofals, and every clause, article, fentence, matter, and thing therein, contained, were efpecially and particularly herein again expreffed and repeated, and by the authority of this prefent court enacted.

And, be it further enacted, ordained, and declared, by the authority aforefaid, that all eftates made, or to be made, of any meffuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, within the said ifle, or members of the fame, to any perfon or perfons, and his and their heirs, fhall be, and fhall be adjudged, efteemed, and taken from the making or granting of fuch eftates, to be good and perfect customary eftates of inheritance, defcendible from anceffor to heir, according to the laws and customs of the said ifle, (except fuch as are reputed chattels, as is before-mentioned :) and that all and every fuch perfon and perfons, to whom any fuch customary lands, tenements, or hereditaments, are, or fhall be granted to him, and his heirs, according to the laws and customs of the said ifle, fhall be, and fhall be adjudged, efteemed, and taken, and are hereby declared to be feized thereof, as of good and perfect customary eftates of inheritance, to them and their heirs, defcendible from anceffor to heir, according to the customs of the said ifle: and that all and every the said tenants of and within the said ifle, and members of the fame, as well all tenants in poffeffion as in reverfion, and remainder particularly or generally named, mentioned, or intended to be parties to the said propofals, and not hereby excluded, their and every of their refpective heirs and affigns, fhall and may, from henceforth for ever, quietly and peaceably have, hold, and enjoy, all their refpective meffuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, with their and every of their appertenances, to them and to their heirs feverally and refpectively, as customary tenants of and within the said ifle, againft the said James Earl of Derby, his heirs and affigns, and againft all and every other other perfon

or persons, claiming or to claim, from, by, or under him or them, or any of them: all and singular the tenants within the said isle, and members of the same, their heirs and assigns, and all and every other person, or persons, claiming, or to claim from, by, or under them, or any of them, respectively yielding, paying, performing, and doing unto the said James Earl of Derby, his heirs and assigns, and all and every other the lords of the said isle for the time being, such yearly rents, boons, suits, and services, as herein-before are mentioned, and which now are, or heretofore have been, usually paid and performed: and also paying unto the said James Earl of Derby, his heirs and assigns, such general and other fines certain, as in the said proposals are also, for that purpose, particularly mentioned and expressed: saving always unto the said James Earl of Derby, his heirs and assigns, and unto all and every other person and persons, that shall, at any time hereafter, become lords of the said isle, all such royalties, regalia, prerogatives, homages, fealties, escheats, forfeitures, seizures, mines, and minerals, of what kind and nature soever; quarries, and dells of slag, slate, and stone; franchises, liberties, privileges, and jurisdictions whatsoever, as now are, or at any time heretofore have been invested, in the said James Earl of Derby, or in any of his ancestors, lords of the said isle; and saving, nevertheless, to all and every person and persons, bodies politic and corporate, their heirs and successors, (other than the said James Earl of Derby, his heirs and assigns) all such actions, estate, right, title, interest, use, trust, claim, and demand whatsoever, in law or equity, as they or any of them have, may, should, or ought to have, of, into, or out of the said isle, or any part thereof, and in such sort and manner as if this act had never been made: Provided that such person or persons, their heirs, executors, and administrators, do yield, pay, perform, and do unto the said James Earl of Derby, his heirs and assigns, and to all and every other the lords of the said isle for the time being, the several yearly rents, boons, suits, and services, that have been accustomedly and usually paid for the estates which
they

they or any of them shall or may make any claim or title to, and do also pay unto the said lord and lords of the said *isle* for the time being, all such fines certain for the same, and in such manner and form, as in the said proposals are particularly mentioned and agreed unto, and not otherwise. And it is further provided, that nothing in the said saving shall impeach, or be prejudicial to, or be construed to impeach, or be prejudicial to, the settlement of the nature and quality of the estates, tenures, fines, rents, suits, and services, which hereby, and by the said proposals are agreed upon, and intended to be enacted, granted, and confirmed: any thing in the said saving to the contrary notwithstanding.

Note, That it is agreed and consented unto, by the governor, officers, and twenty-four keys aforesaid, at the signing hereof, that this act shall be no way construed and taken, to free and discharge the tenants and inhabitants of this *isle* from giving their best assistance, or supply, for the defence of this *isle*, in time of war, or other imminent danger, in such manner as shall be agreed upon by the governor, officers, and twenty-four keys of the island for the time being, as occasion and necessity will require.—(Signed, &c.)

I do hereby declare my full and free consent to this Act of Settlement, (saving and except so much thereof as relates to the tithes arising out of the abbey demesnes therein mentioned to be sold by Charles, late Earl of Derby, to Bishop Barrow, and the several rectories of Kk. Christ Lezayre, Kk. Marown, Kk. Lonan, Kk. Conchan, Kk. Malew, Kk. Maughold, Kirk Arbory, Kk. Christ Rushen, Kk. Michael, and Kk. St. Anne; with their and every of their appertenancees, and all tenths and tithes renewing, growing within, or belonging to the said rectories; and all oblations, obventions, pensions, rights, and duties thereunto belonging or appertaining, which were, by indenture, bearing date the 1st day of Nov. 1666, made between the said Charles,

Earl

Earl of Derby, of the one part, and Isaac, Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, and Jonathan Fletcher, archdeacon of the said isle, of the other part, granted, bargained, and sold, to the bishop and archdeacon, their executors and assigns, for ten thousand years, at the several yearly rents and upon the trusts therein-mentioned; and such estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand, as I have or may, or can claim or demand of, into, or out of the same, as if this act had never been made or passed. And I do hereby confirm this act, (except as aforesaid) according to my undoubted prerogative within the said isle, and require that the said act be published at the next Tynwald-court, in usual manner.

DERBY.

At a Tynwald-court, holden at St. John's chapel, the 6th of June, anno Dom. 1704.

The foregoing Act of Settlement, being confirmed by our Honourable Lord, in manner as aforesaid, was this day publicly proclaimed, upon the Tynwald-hill, according to ancient form and custom. As witness our hands, the day and year above-written.—(Signed, &c.)

*INSULA } ACTS likewise passed by the Right Hon.
MONÆ. } JAMES, Earl of Derby, Lord of the said
Isle, and by his Governor, officers, and twenty-
four Keys, the Representatives thereof, at the
before-mentioned Court of Tynwald, holden the
fourth day of February, anno Dom. 1703.*

WHEREAS by a clause in the before-mentioned act of settlement, the respective tenants and inhabitants of the said isle are obliged to pay (besides their rents and fines therein contained and expressed) all other their dues, duties, and carriages, as have been formerly accustomed and expressed, and that the fixing and ascertaining of the said carriages is, by the said act, left to the consideration of a Tynwald-court.

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Be it therefore ordered, ordained, enacted, and declared, by the authority of the said Court of Tynwald, that the tenants and inhabitants of this isle shall pay and do their carriages to the lord as formerly accustomed, that is to say, four carriages from every quarter of land, and one carriage from every cottage and intackholder, within the said isle: and the same to be performed either by the labour of horses, or service of men, as the governor shall think fit to order, and as hath been formerly accustomed; and that these carriages shall be taken for the lord's use, as his lordship, or the governor for the time being, shall think fit to employ them; and that no tenant shall be exempt from doing of these carriages, but such as have been legally accustomed to be freed thereof.

Also, Whereas by another clause in the aforesaid act of settlement, all persons who then had mortgaged, or should thenceafter mortgage, all or any part of his messuages, lands, tenements, mills, cottages, intacks, or other hereditaments, unto any person, and should not actually redeem the same to his own proper use, within the space of five years next after the commencement of the said mortgage, that then such mortgage should be looked upon as an alienation, and the mortgagee admitted as tenant to the same, in such manner, and on such terms, as in and by the said clause is fully mentioned and expressed. And forasmuch as it is conceived that several fraudulent bargains may be made, by letting of lands, tenements, mills, cottages, intacks, and other hereditaments, for the security of money, under other notions than that of a mortgage, to defraud our honourable lord of his fine: Be it therefore ordered, ordained, and enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that all such bargains as shall hereafter be made, and given for the security of any sum of money, upon lands, tenements, mills, cottages, intacks, and other hereditaments, as aforesaid; longer than for the term of five years, shall be declared and taken to be a mortgage within the intendment of the said act, unless the Court of Chancery within this isle shall adjudge it otherwise: and that the mortgagee shall be liable to pay such
fine

fine for the same, as in and by the said clause inserted in the said act, is mentioned and declared.

And also, Whereas by another clause in the aforesaid act of settlement, it is mentioned and expressed, that all such intacks and cottages as had been taken out of the highways adjoining to the quarterlands, or other estates, but not belonging to the same, should not, nor were not intended to be included in the said act of settlement: but that such intacks and cottages (being complained of as great nuisances) should be referred to the consideration of a Tynwald-court, to determine where the rents and fines of and for such intacks and cottages might most conveniently be fixed. Be it therefore hereby ordered, ordained, and enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that the rents and fines of all such cottages and intacks, taken out of the highways adjoining to any quarterlands, or other estates, whether they belong to the lord or barons, being taken to rent in or since the year of our Lord 1610, are to be paid by those farmers and tenants, or other persons, unto whose lands and tenements these cottages and intacks do adjoin, and they to become tenants thenceforward to the lord, for the said cottages and intacks; and that the said tenants and inhabitants dwelling in and possessing those cottages and intacks, shall henceforward become sub-tenants to the said farmers, tenants, and other persons, upon such reasonable terms as can be agreed upon betwixt them, or as shall be thought reasonable by the Court of Chancery of this island: and if any such cottage or intackholder do not submit to such terms as the court shall order therein, then such cottage or intackholder is to be ejected out of the said holding, and a jury of four men sworn to value what improvements he has made on the same; which said value (being approved of by the court) the said farmer, tenant, or other person, is to pay and reimburse unto the said cottage or intackholder, and thereupon to be immediately possessed of the same, and have liberty to dispose of the said cottage, or intack, to whom and to what uses he shall think fitting. Provided always, that such farmer, tenants, or other persons,

persons, unto whose lands such cottages or intacks do adjoin, complaining of such to be a nuisance, shall be obliged to make the same appear to be so, within eighteen months next after the date hereof, otherwise, and in default thereof, the said cottage or intackholder shall have and enjoy the same on the like terms that other cottages and intacks are held and enjoyed within this isle, by virtue of the said act of settlement, without any disturbance of the said farmer, tenant, or other person, at any time after the said eighteen months are determined and expired. And it is likewise provided and declared, that all highways out of which any intacks or cottages have been taken, that shall be found not to be eighteen feet broad, according as the statute provides, shall be enlarged out of the said intacks or cottages (when complained of) at any time hereafter; any thing herein-mentioned to the contrary notwithstanding.

And whereas, in the saving part of the said act of settlement, it is mentioned and declared, that all quarries and delfs of flag, slate, and stone, are reserved to his lordship and his heirs, as a royalty and prerogative belonging to them within this isle: which part of the said act seems to restrain the farmers and tenants of the said isle from digging, and getting such sort of common stone as might be necessary for building, and making of other improvements on their estates and tenements: be it therefore enacted, ordained, and declared, by the authority aforesaid, that, notwithstanding the general words in the said act of settlement, every tenant and farmer shall, nevertheless, have free liberty of digging, raising, and disposing of all sorts of stones and slates upon their respective tenements, as hath been formerly accustomed; so that they be employed only for their own use, and for the improvement of their own and neighbours estates and tenements, and that they shall not dispose or make merchandize of the same otherwise, without the licence or liberty of the lord or governor of the said isle first had and obtained for the same: and if any farmer, or inhabitant, having a quarry or quarries of limestone,

or

or other common stone, on his or their grounds, shall obstinately refuse or deny liberty to any other person or persons, to dig or get such limestone, or other stones, for the improvement of his or their lands, or tenements, or otherwise, without paying him a high and unreasonable consideration for the same, then, and in such case, it shall and may be lawful for the governor of this isle for the time being, to interpose, and order that such person, or persons, as stand in need of such limestones, or other stones, may dig, raise, and carry away as much as will be necessary for his or their use, paying unto the farmer, or inhabitant, on whose lands the same shall be so gotten, such moderate and reasonable satisfaction, as the governor, in his discretion, shall think fit to order and allow.

(Signed by the officers and Keys.)

These four acts relating to the settlement, are likewise allowed of and confirmed, by me, and ordered to be in like manner published at the next Tynwald-court.

DERBY.

At a Tynwald-court, holden at St. John's chapel, the 6th day of June, anno Dom. 1704.

The foregoing four acts relating to the settlement, viz. an act touching carriages, &c. an act concerning alienations and mortgages; an act touching intacks and cottages; and an act concerning quarries and delfs, &c. were this day publicly proclaimed, upon the Tynwald-hill, according to ancient form and custom. As witness our hands, the day and year above written.—(Signed by the officers and keys.)



POSTSCRIPT.

[illegible][illegible]

POSTSCRIPT.

BY the act at present under consideration of the British Parliament, (July 1798) the following provisions are probably to take place, for the encouragement of the trade and the manufactures of the island, and for the prevention of smuggling:—

So much of the act of 20 Geo. III. [see page 79] granting additional duties on certain importations into the island, and for better regulating the trade, and securing the revenues, as permits the exportation of British spirits from any port in England to the island, is to be repealed; and a limited quantity of brandy and Geneva permitted to be imported, under a duty of 3s. per gallon, with certain restrictions.

An additional quantity of tobacco, under a duty of 3d. per pound, is to be permitted to be exported annually from England to the island.

The duty on British hops imported is to be annulled, and a duty of 1½d. imposed on every pound imported into the island. The drawback of the whole duties on British hops to be allowed on exportation thereof to the island.

The quantity of wine imported to be limited, with an additional duty of 8l. per ton. [See page 79.]

Cotton yarn and cotton cloth, of the island manufacture, to be permitted, under certain restrictions, to be imported into Great-Britain, without payment of any custom duty. But no cotton yarn, or cotton cloth, is to be permitted

to

to be imported into the island from any place whatsoever but Great-Britain.

A limited number of sheep to be permitted to be exported annually from England to the island; and the drawback on silk goods imported into the island from Great-Britain to cease. This I apprehend is to be the basis of the act about to take place.



This Day is Published,
OBSERVATIONS
ON THE
MANNERS AND CUSTOMS
OF
ITALY,
WITH REMARKS ON THE VAST IMPORTANCE OF
BRITISH COMMERCE
ON THAT CONTINENT;

ALSO,
PARTICULARS OF THE WONDERFUL EXPLOSION OF
MOUNT VESUVIUS,

Taken on the Spot at Midnight, in June, 1794,

When the beautiful and extensive City of TORRE DEL GRECO was buried
under the blazing River of Lava from the Mountain;

LIKEWISE,
AN ACCOUNT OF MANY VERY EXTRAORDINARY CURES PRO-
DUCED BY A PREPARATION OF

O P I U M,

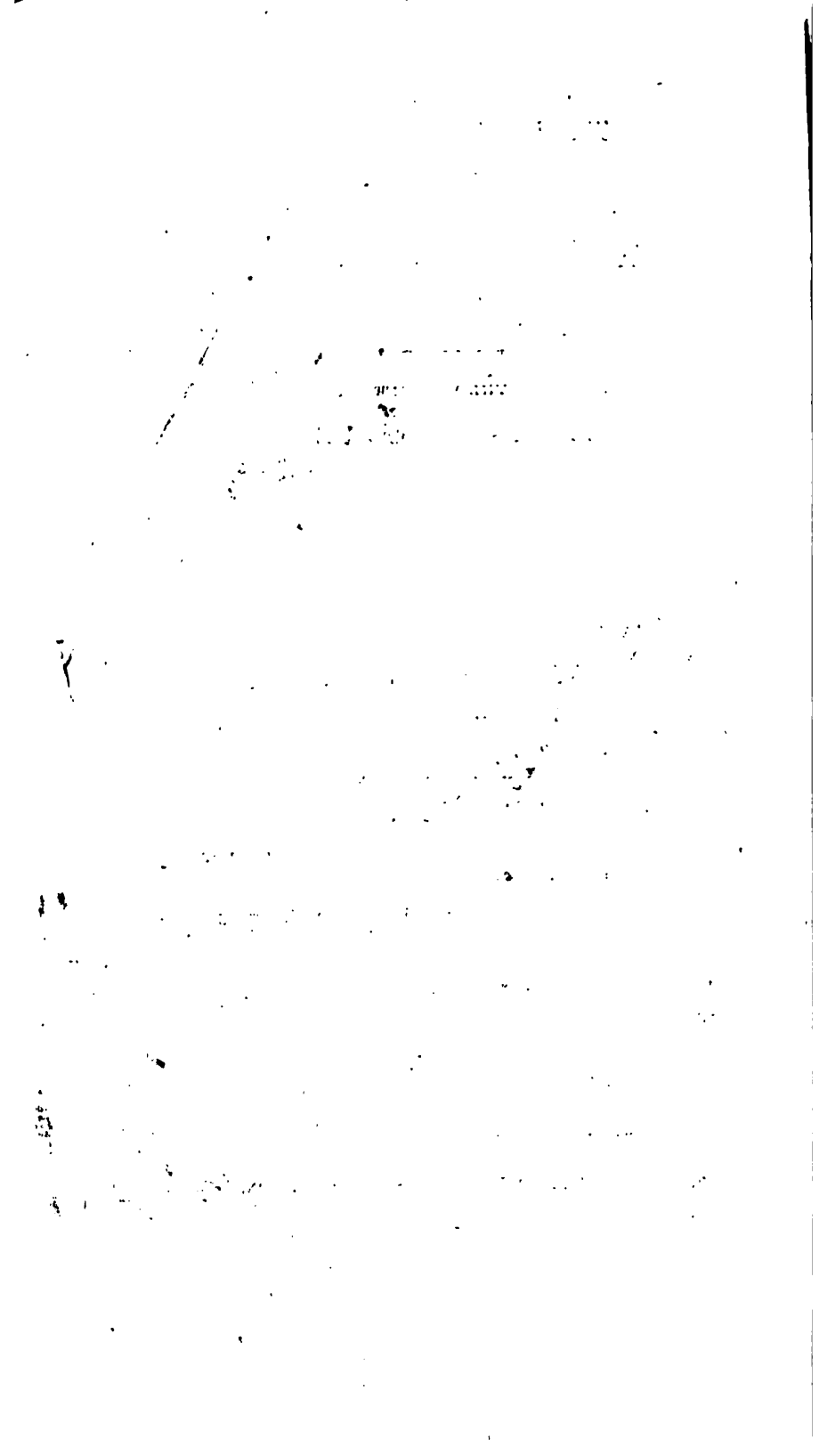
IN A VARIETY OF OBSTINATE CASES, ACCORDING TO THE
PRACTICE IN ASIA;

With many PHYSICAL REMARKS collected in ITALY, well deserving
the Attention of most Families.

BY N. BROOKE,
OF BATH.

BATH, PRINTED BY R. CRUTTWELL;
AND SOLD BY
T. CADELL, JUN. AND W. DAVIES, STRAND, LONDON.

1798.





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This book is under no circumstances to be taken from the Building

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